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James B. Ford.

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BOUQUET (COLONEL HENRY) HISTORY OF, and of the Western Frontiers of Pennsylvania, 1747-1764. Collected and edited by Mary Carson Darlington. *With portrait of Bouquet, maps, and other illustrations.* 8vo, pp. 220, cloth, leather label. Privately printed. $6.00 net.

¶ Only 600 privately printed for the author. Few copies now remain for sale. An important contribution to Early Frontier Life, including historical accounts of the Claims of Virginia, the Loyalists, George Croghan, Trent, General Shirley, Thomas Pownall, General Braddock, Forts Pitt and Du Quesne, Canada and Spain, River Floods, etc.

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HISTORY OF COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET

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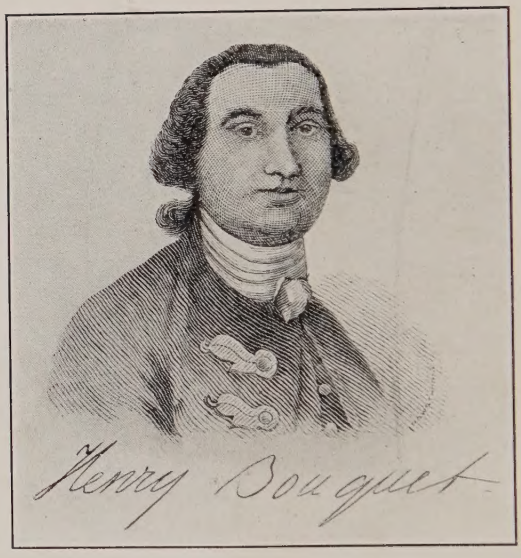
Henry Bouquet

HISTORY OF

COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET

and the

Western Frontiers of Pennsylvania

1747–1764

COLLECTED AND EDITED
BY
MARY CARSON DARLINGTON

Privately Printed

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Mary O'Hara Darlington

Dedicated to the Daughters of the
American Revolution
of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

PREFACE

Several years after the publication of "Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontier" —1894—by Mrs. Mary C. Darlington this book was prepared but for various reasons was not published until now. Mrs. Darlington died June 18th, 1915.

Mary O'Hara Darlington.

INTRODUCTION

The increase of interest in the frontier history of Pennsylvania, caused by the establishment of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has induced me to publish these historical documents.

Trent's Journal and the Letters were obtained by Mr. William M. Darlington from the Library of the British Museum some years since. For the events and dates in the accompanying historical notes, I consulted the earliest writers on frontier history; John Entick's Late War, published in 1766, Gordon's History of Pennsylvania, and French biographies.

The letters to and from General Bouquet are copies of letters in the British Museum and give a full and correct history of Bouquet's expedition from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt which he rescued from the Indians. In "Fort Pitt," published a few years since, is the history of the Indians' attack on the Fort and its rescue by General Bouquet.

Mary Carson Darlington.

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HISTORY OF COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET

8843-

FRONTIER OF PENNSYLVANIA

In the year succeeding that in which America was first discovered, Pope Alexander, the sixth, by his bulls, dated 2nd and 3rd of May, 1493, munificently gave the whole of this vast continent to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, following the example of his predecessors, who in 1440 had granted Africa to King Alphonso, the fifth, of Portugal. A former Pope had declared that no such continent did or could exist, and had denounced excommunication against all who should believe the contrary opinion. Ferdinand, King of Spain, in 1509, established two governments upon the continent of America. The celebrated Dr. Robertson remarks in his History of America, "That in order to give their title to those countries some appearance of validity, several of the most eminent divines and lawyers in Spain were employed to prescribe the mode in which they should take possession of them." The inhabitants could not understand how a foreign priest could have any right to dispose of their country; they therefore fiercely opposed the new invaders of their territories.

John Harris.

America at its first discovery was found to be inhabited and possessed by numerous tribes of nations,

who had divided the continent between themselves; how long these people had occupied it is unknown, and whatever might have been their origin, they undoubtedly were the original and first occupants and possessors of the country. The Indians' right to the country was admitted by the governors of the States, and a payment was made to the Indians before the white colonists were permitted to occupy it. On the 20th of August, 1760, General Monckton held a treaty at Fort Pitt, with the Six Nations, Shawnese and Delawares, and declared that his Britannic Majesty had not sent him to deprive them of their land, but to build forts, to prevent the enemy from taking possession of their land. When Henry Bouquet was colonel-of-foot and commanding at Fort Pitt and dependencies in 1763, the following proclamation was issued at Fort Pitt:

"Whereas, by a treaty at Easton, in the year 1758, and afterwards ratified by His Majesty's Ministers, the country to the West of the Allegheny Mountains, is allowed to the Indians for their hunting ground. And as it is of the highest importance to His Majesty's service and the preservation of the peace and a good understanding with the Indians to avoid giving them any just cause of complaint.

"This is therefore to forbid any of His Majesty's subjects to settle or hunt to the west of the Allegany Mountains on any pretence whatever, unless such have obtained leave in writing from the General, or the Governors of their respective provinces, and

produce the same to the commanding officer at Fort Pitt. And all the officers and non-commissioned officers, commanding at the several posts erected in that part of the country, for the protection of the trade, are hereby ordered to seize or cause to be seized, any of His Majesty's subjects, who without the above authority should pretend, after the publication hereof to settle or hunt upon the said lands, and send them, with their horses and effects to Fort Pitt, there to be tried and punished according to the nature of their offence, by the sentence of a court martial."

In the spring of the year 1768, Sir William Johnson received the King's commands and instructions to complete the purchase of the lands from the Allegany Mountains to the river Ohio; and accordingly he gave the earliest notice thereof to the governments of Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and to the Six Nations, the Delawares and other Indians residing upon the river Ohio, and appointed a congress to be held with them in the autumn at Fort Stanwix in the province of New York.

At a congress held at Fort Stanwix with the several nations of Indians, Saturday, November the 5th, 1768, the deed to His Majesty, one to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and the one to the traders, being then laid on the table, were executed in the presence of the governor of New Jersey, the commissioners of Virginia and the rest of the gentlemen present. After which the chiefs of each nation

received the cash, which was piled on a table for that purpose.

This deed is recorded in the Philadelphia Record Office, Book I, Vol. 5, Page 243, etc.

It is a well known fact that the long war between Great Britain, France and Spain had its origin in America. Very soon after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the French laid the foundation for a future war. Canada was in possession of the French, they claimed also all the country watered by the Ohio River and its tributaries. This claim was based upon that recognized law of nations, that the discovery of the mouth of a river entitled the nation so discovering to the whole country drained by that river and its tributaries. La Salle was the first discoverer of the Ohio; he was a native of Rouen, born about 1635. In 1667 he arrived in Canada in the capacity of a merchant. In 1677 he set about executing the great scheme he had long meditated of tracing the river Mississippi. He caused to be constructed a vessel of sixty tons. On the 7th of August, 1679, this vessel, with thirty-four persons on board, some of whom were priests, was launched on Lake Erie. He arrived at Mackinaw on the 27th of August and anchored at a small island in the mouth of Green Bay. On the 6th of February (1682), they floated their canoes on the Mississippi. On the 6th of April, the Gulf of Mexico appeared in view. The following day was employed in searching for a place, removed from the tide and inundations

Gabriel Gravice.

of the river, on which to erect a column and a cross. The arms of France were attached to the column with this inscription:

"Louis the Great, King of France and Navarre, reigns, the 9th of April, 1682." This is the title claimed by France, but the valley of the Mississippi had been traversed 140 years earlier by Ferdinand de Soto, one of the followers of Pizarro, with a force of at least 500 men. La Salle was the first discoverer of the Ohio. Great Britain based its claim on the discoveries of Cabot. The first settlement the French made in America was in Canada in 1612. By the encouragement given by the French King, the colony was greatly increased, and by the influence of the Jesuits the trade with the Indians was much extended. Bancroft.

History of French Officers Who Claimed Possession of the Western Frontier

Roland Michel Bar, Count de la Gallissonniere, was the administrator of the Government of New France from 1747 to 1749, during the imprisonment in England of Admiral de la Jonquiere. He was a distinguished marine officer. He governed Canada only two years. His administration is chiefly marked by some disputes with the English and their colonists, relative to their right of way in and about the peninsula of Nova Scotia and the Ohio region. He erected extensive defensive fortifications, adopted and in part executed the vast plan of joining Canada to

Louisiana by a chain of forts along the rivers. In 1749 he visited France and was created royal geographer. In 1750 he was appointed one of the commissioners to decide on the boundaries of French and English in Acadie. In 1754 and 1756 he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean and died soon after the battle, which resulted so disastrously to Admiral Byng. He forced Byng to retire—for which act the admiral was tried by court-martial in England and was shot. He was a student of natural history and whatever foreign location he visited he enriched with the most useful plants he could collect. It was Gallissonniere who sent Celeron to take possession of the Ohio country by leaving plates of lead at the mouth of streams along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers.

Celeron was an officer of distinction and had commanded at several posts. In 1739 he was sent to the Checagoes and was the only officer that went with the Canadians to that village. Thence he went to command at Detroit. When war broke out he was sent to Niagara, where he remained two years. In 1749 he commanded a detachment sent to the Ohio by order of the Governor to plant lead plates at the mouth of streams. The detachment was formed of a captain, eight subaltern officers, six cadets, an armorer, twenty men of the troops, and one hundred and eighty Canadians. He descended to the mouth of the Wabash. When Governor Dinwiddie received notice of the intention of the French to take possession of the land on the Ohio, he sent Captain

Trent to Logstown to protest against this usurpation and to take a present of powder, lead, guns, etc. to the Six Nations and their allies. Logstown.

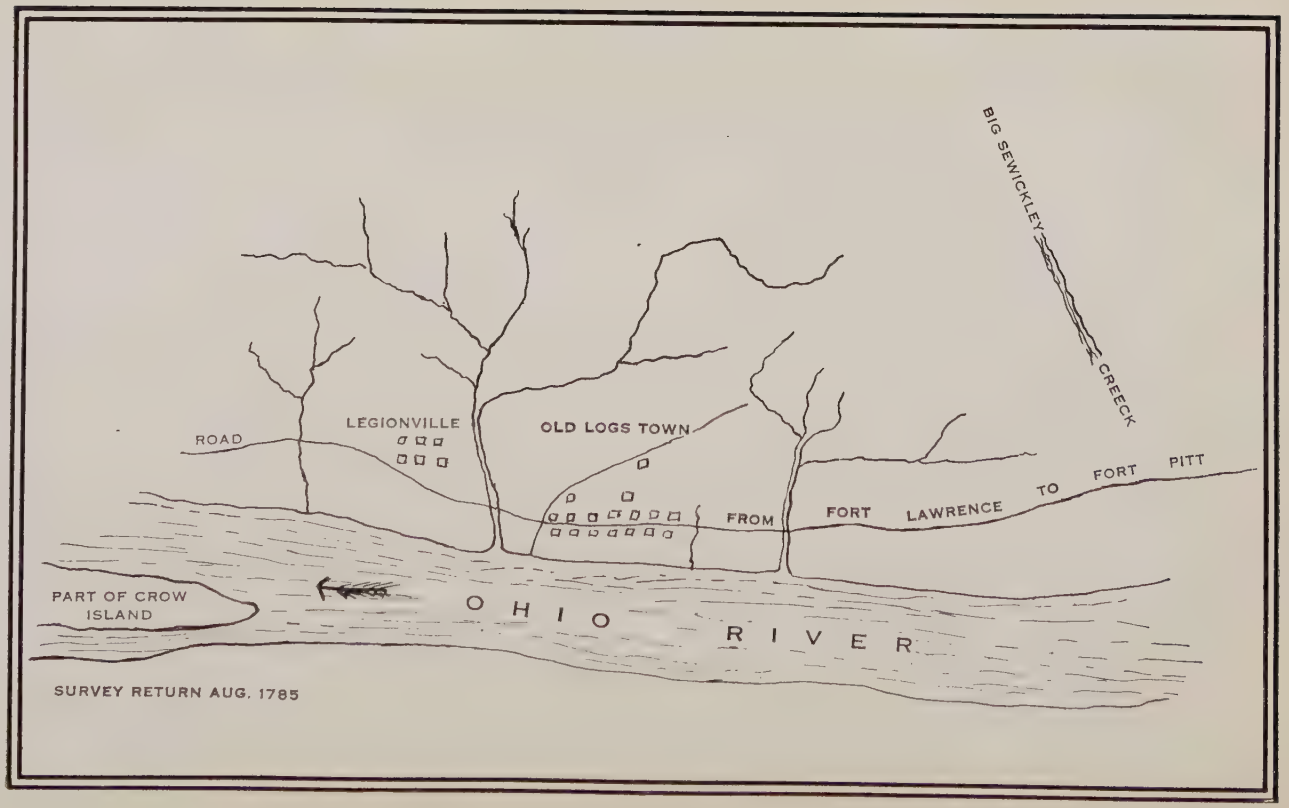
French Officers

Jaques Pierre de Taffanel, Marquis de la Jonquiere, Governor of Canada from 1749 to 1752, was born about 1686 in the Chateau de la Jonquiere Languedoc, and was the descendant of a high family. He served in the war of the succession, assisted in the reduction of the Cevennes and rose to the rank of admiral in the service. In 1751 he solicited his recall and died at Quebec on the 17th of May, 1752. France lost in him one of the ablest of her naval officers. He entered the navy in 1698; was in the expeditions in favor of Philip V of Spain and adjutant in the army in 1703; was taken prisoner near Barcelona in 1706; served at the seige of Toulon in 1707; and in the expedition to Rio Janeiro in 1711. Was created knight of St. Louis and appointed captain of an independent company in 1731; captain in the navy in 1736; inspector of marine in 1741 and in 1744 was flag officer of Vice Admiral de Court; 1747 he was appointed governor of Canada, was taken prisoner by the British and did not arrive in Canada until September, 1749. He was buried in the Church of the Recolléts. Like the preceding governors, Jonquiere's desire was to retain possession of the country on the Ohio. In 1752 he reported that the Indian nations were threaten-

ing a general conspiracy against the French and were encouraged by the English. He had arrested four Englishmen who were trading in the colonies; he sent three of them to France, where they were imprisoned in Rochelle. The Marquis had prepared a plan to drive the English from the Ohio and punish the Indians who were friends with the English. At a council held on the 11th of July with the Onondagas of the five Iroquois nations, the right to the Ohio lands was denied to these Indians and they were urged to make war on the Cherokees who were said to have murdered eighteen Iroquois.

Marquis Du Quesne de Menneville succeeded the Marquis de la Jonquiere, governor of Canada. He was a brave, judicious governor from 1752 to 1755. He was a captain in the Royal Marine service. He was of the family of Du Quesne, grand admiral of France under Louis XIV. He erected forts in the far west for the protection of the country and his countrymen; he resisted the encroachments of the English and colonial troops. Robert Dinwiddie, having sent George Washington to interview Legardieu de St. Pierre, the French commander, a knight of the military order of St. Louis, immediately took measures to protect the forks of the Ohio and the Ohio Company which had commenced to build a fort at Chartiers Creek.

The history of the Ohio Company's plans have been published in Gist's Journal, copied from the Ohio Company's papers.


BIG SEWICKLEY CREECK
LEGIONVILLE
OLD LOGS TOWN
ROAD
FROM FORT LAWRENCE TO FORT PITT
PART OF CROW ISLAND
OHIO RIVER
SURVEY RETURN AUG. 1785

LOGSTOWN

Logstown. This once noted Indian and French town stood on the first and second bank on the north side of the Ohio River, immediately below the present town of Economy, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Logstown Run, a small stream, and the bar in the river perpetuate the name and locality. This town was first described by Conrad Weiser in the Journal of his visit to it in August, 1748. Washington and Gist remained here five days, while on their way to Venango and Le Boeuf in 1753. December 2d, 1758, the Moravian missionary Christian Frederick Post arrived there and found it deserted. There were forty houses all built by the French and occupied by about one hundred and twenty warriors. The traders stores here and elsewhere in the Ohio Valley were sacked and plundered by the Indians on the outbreak of Pontiac's War in 1763. On the plain a short distance below, the army under General Wayne, known as the Legion of the United States, encamped from November 1792 to the 30th of April, 1793. The place was called Legionville.

CLAIMS OF VIRGINIA

It is well known what were the original motives of the first visitors to America. The mines of Peru and Mexico had excited the attention of Europe. All the lands towards the South were believed to be repositories of the precious dust. The extent of the American continent was not known. It was considered a sort of an isthmus, not much wider perhaps than the Isthmus of Darien.

In the year 1608, the Council of Virginia considered their country as a sort of isthmus of this kind. They fitted up in England for Captain Newport, a barge in five parts, with which he and his company were instructed to go up James River as far as possible and from thence they were to proceed carrying their barge beyond the Falls to convey them to the South Sea.

They were ordered not to return without a lump of gold or news of the South Sea. The governor of Virginia had always claimed Pennsylvania from the mountains to the Ohio River. It was Virginia that sent Major Trent and Ward to build a fort at the junction of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. George Washington was sent by Virginia's governor to negotiate with the French and Trent was sent

by the governor to treat with the Indians at Logstown. A treaty was held between the government of Virginia and the United Nations of Indians on the river Ohio in the year 1752, under the management of Joshua Fry, L. Lomax and James Patton as commissioners of said treaty and to deliver His Majesty's present. The commissioners were met on Thursday the 28th of May about three miles from Shannopin's Town (Pittsburgh) on the Ohio, by seven or eight of the Delaware Indians on horseback. When they came near all dismounted and the Indians having filled and lighted their long pipes or calumets, first smoked and then handed them to the commissioners. After this ceremony had been repeated two or three times, the chiefs made a short speech of welcome, which being answered they all mounted and the Indians led the way. About two hundred paces from the town they halted, the Indians going on to join their own people. Then they began saluting by firing their pieces, which was returned by the English. This was repeated two or three times.

The commissioners then proceeded to the river bank a little above the town, where they pitched their camp and set up the King's colours. On the 29th of May, the council was held at Shannopin Town. Present with the commissioners was Mr. Christopher Gist, agent of the Ohio Company, the chiefs of the Delaware Indians, Shingis and King Beaver, and Mr. Andrew Montour, interpreter. Many speeches

and promises were made by both sides and a treaty signed.

At the town of Winchester, September 16th, 1753, about three o'clock P. M., Mr. Andrew Montour, the interpreter, brought intelligence that the Indians were on their march about four miles off. Colonel George William Fairfax, commanding officer, immediately assembled fifty of the militia armed with firelocks. Whilst they were preparing, Lord Fairfax and several gentlemen joined the commission and agreed to walk up the road to meet the Indians. About six o'clock they saw them coming on foot, their firelocks shouldered; on seeing the officers they saluted. The commissioners took the chiefs by the hand and they proceeded until they came to the shell of a building designed for a church and introducing the Indians therein they all settled themselves. The Indians numbered ninety-eight men, women and children.

Mr. Montour was directed to tell them that their brother Assaraquoa was going to speak to them. Assaraquoa signified a cutlass or sword. The name was given to Lord Howard, governor of Virginia, upon his presenting to the Indian chiefs one of those weapons and ever since it is the name they use in treating with the governor of Virginia, or any other that treat with them from that colony. A string of wampum was presented and the speech interpreted and explained by Mr. Montour. Monacatoocha, a chief of the Six Nations returned an

answer, promising that they would acquaint him the next morning when they would hear him. Then ordering some wine and rum to be brought, the gentlemen present, in a glass of wine, drank a good health to the Six Nations and their allies. The Indians in a glass of rum drank prosperity to their Father, the King of Great Britain and the English Nation, and upon delivering to each a pipe and a twist of tobacco, together with the appearance of a good supper of beef preparing for them, the Indians seemed pleased with their welcome.

The next meeting was in the court-house at Winchester, 11th of September, 1753. Present:

The Honorable William Fairfax, *Commissioner.*
The Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax.
Colonel George W. Fairfax.
Colonel James Wood.
Major John Carlyle.
Captain William Trent.
Captain Bryan Martin.
Captain William Gilpin.
Mr. George Croghan.

Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nations:
Monacatoocha Juanetto.
Chiefs of the Delawares.
King Shingess—Beaver, Pisquiten—George.
Chiefs of the Shawnese—Newchycomer.
Chiefs of the Wayondotte.
Chiefs of the Twigtwees.

Speeches were made denouncing the French and protesting against the occupation of the Ohio by them. Belts of wampum were presented at the end of each speech.

Wampum is of two sorts—white and purple. The white is worked out of the inside of the conque shell, into the form of a bead, perforated to string on leather. The purple is worked from the inside of the mussel shell. They are woven as broad as a man's hand, and about two feet long, which they call belts, and give and receive at their treaties as the seals of friendship. For less important affairs a single string is given; every bead is of known value, and they are current money among the Indians.

The last meeting was held on the 17th of September, when they received a present of arms, ammunition and clothing. In their speeches the proprietor of Pennsylvania was called Onas, the Indian name for Penn. Onondio was a name given the Governor of Canada; it denotes *Excellency, Chief Commander.* Tocarry-hogan, the proprietor of Maryland, denotes *Precedency, Excellency.* Living in the middle or honourable place between Assaraquoa and their brother Onas.

VIRGINIA'S CLAIM TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Order by His Excellency, John, Earl of Dunmore, Lieutenant and Governor General in and over His Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia and Vice Admiral of the same.

Whereas: the rapid Settlement made on the west of the Allegheny Mountains by his Majesty's Subjects, within the course of these few years has become an object of real concern to His Majesty's Interest in this quarter.

And whereas: the Province of Pennsylvania has unduly laid claim to a very valuable and extensive Quantity of his Majesty's Territory and the Executive part of that Government in consequence thereof has most arbitrarily and unwarrantably proceeded to abuse the laudable adventurer in this part of His Majesty's Dominion by many oppressive and illegal methods in the discharge of their imaginary authority.

And whereas: the ancient claim laid to this Country by the Colony of Virginia founded in Reason upon preoccupation and the general acquiesence of all lately received from His Majesty's servants ordering me to take this Country under my administration. And as the evident injustice manifestly offered to

his Majesty in the immoderate strides taken by the Proprietaires of Pennsylvania in the prosecution of their wild claim to this Country, demand an immediate remedy. I do hereby in his Majesty's name require and command all His Majesty's Subjects by this my proclamation strictly prohibiting the execution of any Act of Authority on behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania at their peril, in this Country. But on the contrary that a due regard and entire obedience to the laws of his Majesty's Colony of Virginia under my administration be obtained to the end that regularity may ensue, and a just regard to the interest of his Majesty in this Quarter as well as to his subjects in general may be the consequence given under my hand and seal at Fort Dunmore 17th day of September 1774.

DUNMORE *Commandent*
CONOLLY *Major*

TRENT'S JOURNAL

Mr William Trent's account of his proceedings with the Six Nations of Indians and their allies and the distribution of a present amongst them.

received with Governor Dinwiddies

Letter 17 November 1753

To the Hon^{ble} Robert Dinwiddie Esq Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Virginia

May it please your Honour

In pursuance to your Instructions to proceed with a Present of Powder, Lead, Guns etc to the Six Nations and their Allies: An account of that whole Affair I beg leave to lay before you, which will appear in the following sheets

I am Y^{s} Hon^{s}
Most dutiful and obedient Servant
William Trent

1753 July

It was the 11th of July before I reached the Logs Town being stopped on the Road by great Rains and high Waters.

12th. Passed the Day in conversing with the Half King, and the rest of the Indians and enquiring

News, they told me I might expect to know the certainty of what the French were about in four Days, for they expected Scaruncate with the rest of the Indians, who they had sent to the French Army on Purpose to know certainly what they were doing, would be back in that Time and then they would call all their People together and hear what I had to say to them and receive the Present I brought.

13th. I conversed with a Cunnywago Runner, who came from the French Camp here, to take his Relations away to the French; he says, that the French Army consists of twelve hundred Soldiers, which are already arrived in the Lakes besides Canoe Men and those who carry Provisions and that there is a great many more coming: that they have built a strong Fort and laid out a Town, where they have finished an hundred houses, on the Side of Lake Erie, that eight Pieces of Cannon was already come, and that they had pitched upon another Place to build another Fort and Town, and that there was another Body of French coming up Mississippi and that they had built two Towns down the River, he says the French say, they took Possession of all the Lands on the other side Allegany Hill for the King of France, three years ago, by sinking of Iron Plates at the Mouth of several of the Creeks and puting up Tin Plates on the Trees. At night some Indians came to Town from Vinango; it lies sixty Miles from this Town, up the River, they informed us, that the Delawares had chiefly left Vinango, one part of them was gone

to help the French over the carrying Place and most of the others were gone over to Sasquehanna.

14th. I dont like the Behavior of the Delawares, five men yesterday set off for War against the Southward Indians, and this day Shingess King of the Delawars came to Town with a Party of Warriors going down the River: the Half King and myself sent for him, and told him that it was not right for him to be out of the way when the Canaywagoes came, for it was with their Nation that their chief Business was.

The Six Nations and Shawnesse called a Council and sent after the Warriors that went away the Day before and stop'd them, as well as those that came to Day. The Half King told me the Day before, that he had heard that the Cunnywagos were coming to Venango to make the Delawares Satisfaction for the People that was killed by them in the Winter, and as the chief Man of the Delawares that lived at Venango was entirely in the French Interest; we doubted some underhand Dealings; so the Half King and myself concluded to send the Connywago Men that was come to Town with the following Invitation to them

Brothers the Cunnywagos.

I have heard that you are coming to Venango to make the Delawars Satisfaction for their people you kill'd this last Winter, to bury the Hatchet and renew your Friendship, the Fire that the Delawares

had kindled—there is removed down to the Forks, near the Mouth of Monongahela or Theonderuga, where their King and the Chief of their head men is living, that was the proper Place for you to have come, but as I am come to Logs Town, to hold a Council with your brothers here, this is the place where you must now come, and I now in behalf of the Governor of Virginia, invite you here, and the Six Nations and their Allies join with me in taking you by the Hand, to bring you to this Place, and we assure you of passing backwards and forwards in Safety from our People; to make you strong and take fear from your Hearts, we present you with this String of Wampum. Brothers. Take these two twists of Tobacco and smoke one from your Brothers the English, the other from the Six United Nations and their Allies and while you are smoking think upon what we have said to you.

16th. The Half King told me that one of his People was come to Town from the French Army and that he informed him, that he heard the French General say that he was coming down Ohio to take Possession of it, that he would call at the Forks and ask the English what they were doing there, and bid them go off, and if they did not go they would catch them by the Hair and beat them, and throw them over the Hill; he was now coming to build as low as the Mouth of Beaver Creek, so far the Sun shined, but from there downwards it was all darkness; that one Part of his People was coming down

Scioto and up Ohio till they met, and they should then see what they would do. Some of the Delawares were present when the Half King related this; when he had done, he began to tell what a deceitful People the French were; he then spoke to the Delawares. Now Cousins you see what sort of People the French are, put no belief in them, their words are sweet as Honey, but they dont come from their Hearts, only from lips; the French say they have no Hatchets with them; but it is all one to us, if we are killed, whether we are knocked in the Head with a Hatchet or Poisoned by drinking a Dram. I tell you a glass of Liquor is a Frenchman's Hatchet, for while you think you are drinking with your Friend, he is basely poisoning you: the way he has lately served several of us, and intended to do so to me, but I know them, and would drink none with them

17th. Two Frenchmen arrived at Shanopins from the French Army.

18th. The Half King told me, the French informed him, how they and the English were going to divide the Land between them and that there was a great Silver Mine, and several Powder Mines, which they now were going to take possession of, and they would have a hard Pull by the Hair with the English, but they would have them, and that the Line betwixt the English and French was to run on Allegany Hill, that all the Waters that run into Ohio is theirs. I asked him; if we were going to

divide them, why the French came with an Army; besides they claim as far as the Top of the Hill, which is close by our Settlements; they leave no Land to make a division of, unless we divide our Settlements with them, which you may depend upon we shall not do, besides there is no such Things as Powder Mines: he answered, he knew very well the French were liars, and that there was no such Things as Powder Mines; but he wanted to hear what answer I would make to it.

21st. The Cunnywago Men, that went with the Invitation from us to his People, returned here about eleven o'clock at night from Venango, he informed us, that their People had consulted with Custaloga, a Delaware Man there, and that they were almost starved, that they had all gone back to the French Army, except four, and they did not care to come without counciling with the rest, he also informed us, that Custaloga, the Delaware Chief as soon as he received the Council, went away to help the French bring their Baggage over the Carrying Place: he told us the French had begun another Fort and Town; about half a day's journey nigher to us than the first; and that the French Interpreter had employed the Delawares to fitt up Mr. Fraizer's Houses at Venango for him, where he was going to live; he also says the French intend to build a Fort at Venango; as soon as they have finished that at Venango they intend down to the Forks to build one there and one at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, then

they are to go down the River till they meet their Army, that is gone the other Way, and then attack the Shawnesse and Twightwees.

25th. A Party of Indians that were hunting see a Party of Ottawas, about ten Miles from the Town, when the Delawares heard it, they said, what need they care, had not the French sent them Wampum, and it was all white.

27th. The Frenchmans wife and some Indian children that slept in the House informed us, that the night before, four strange Indians came there about Midnight, and went away before Day, we watched all the next Night expecting they might come again, but they went off, we suppose with the news they got the night before. One of the Six Nations, that had been sent to the French Army, came to Town, he says the rest of them will be down in five nights, some of them being taken sick delayed them.

August 4th. Eight Ottawas and Chipewas arrived here in two Canoes, going to War against the Southward Indians; they are Part of them that came over to the Six Nations by their own account. Though we suspect they are sent here by the French to do Mischief to the White People. The Half King talked very sharply to them and charged them to take care they did no Mischief to the white People.

Mr. Montour's Brother came to Town, he says the French will be down as soon as the river rises, he talks greatly of their Numbers. I could perceive by

his Discourse that he is a Frenchman in his Heart. I inquired of him about the Welch Indians, but he either could not, or would not give any satisfactory account of them; he says that there is a Nation of white People that live due West from here a little way from the Sea Side, who Plow their Land as the white People do, and that the Governor of Canada had once sent an hundred Frenchmen to make a Discovery of them, but that they either killed them all, or else they perished in the Wood.

5th. Arrived here one more of the Six Nations that went to the French Army, to see what they were doing; and one of the Head Men of the Cunnywago Nation; he told us that when the Wampum came, that I sent in behalf of the English and Six Nations and their Allies, that they councilled upon it, and they agreed that some should come down; but the French would not suffer them to come, for fear they should come off to the English. For some Time past they have been contriving to come off to the English and the French know it. I inquired of him what became of Mr. Croghan's People and mine that were taken by the Cunnywagoes, he said, he believed the French had taken them Home. He told me that the French were to blame for our People being taken, for it was by Order of the French Officers, he says he is sure of it, when he went last to war, the Commander of De Troit Fort, bid him kill the people of Virginia Carolina and Pensylvania, for he wanted to pick a Quarrel with them.

Some White Men came here from the Lower Shawnese Town, they say the Ottaways have killed one of the Shawnese and that a Party of the Wyandotts came into the Lower Shawnese Town and took out two of the Cherokees that came there to Council. The Shawnese tried to get them delivered back, but they would not be prevailed on. The Shawnese then thought to take them by Force, but as both sides were preparing to fight, a Party of Wyandotts that lay a distance from the Town, that the Shawnese knew nothing of came up, and the Shawnese were obliged to desist and let the Wyandots carry them off.

7th. Scaruneate with the rest of the Six nations that went to the French army returned, the enemy were discovered near the Town, we pursued them upon their Tracts three miles to a stony Hill and there lost the Tracts; the Enemy were seen again this Evening. Word was sent to the Delawares to go out after them, as we knew they would make off since they were discovered. At Night we went to the Half Kings. Scaruneate told us that the French had finished one fort, and built an hundred houses in the Town and that they had begun another Fort and Town on a little lake about three or four hundred yards wide and about the same distance from the French Creek. The Fort stands between the Lake and the Creek, and that they were diging a Canal to let the Lake into the Creek, that by raising a Gate, they might come down with their canoes at any time. They conversed with the Commander of

the Fort. He told them that the Commander of the Forces was a great Man, almost equal to the King; that they were coming to take Possession of all the Land on that side Allegany Hill, and to drive the English over the Hill, he told them, that they had set bounds for the English a long Time ago, and that they were angry to hear they were settling on Monongehela, that he was ordered to take care of his children and to have stores of Powder and Lead and Guns for their use at each Fort they built. He told them their Army when together consisted of ten thousand Men. Scaruneate told me that there was but eight hundred men yet arrived, that were daily employed, Sunday not excepted, in clearing the Road between the two Forts to make it fit for Carriages to go, and that one Party was constantly employed in carrying the Baggage over the Carrying Place and another Party went towards Niagara till they met the Party that escorted the Provisions, that came with the Canoes were met, they returned and left the Canoes under the Care of the Party that met them, he says that they have only eight Pieces of Cannon yet arrived; but that they expected a great many more, the rest that was coming. He says that the Men are almost dead with hard work, that an hundred brisk young men would kill a thousand of them, that they have a large quantity of Goods with them; that the Fort on the big Lake is very strong of hued Timber about six Foot apart filled in between with Dirt with four Bastions and a Ditch, it

stands close upon the edge of the Lake, upon a rising piece of ground. The bank of the Lake is very high and soft mould. The other Fort is only a Pallisadoed Fort and the Town is to be Pallisaded

8th. Mr. Burney arrived here at Night, with Directions in writing from Mr. Gist, to invite some particular Indians to the Treaty.

9th. The Shawnese arrived here from the Lower Town and the Mouth of big Connaway. We met them a little way from the Town, welcomed them and wiped away their tears, for their People that was killed by the French Indians.

10th. The Indians gathered and sent me Word they were ready to hear what I had to say to them

Present

The Half King Scaruneate	The two Chiefs of the Six Nations with a great many Warriors and others of the same Nation
Singess King of the Delawars The Beaver	With many others of the same Nation
Nucheconner King of the Shawnese The Young King	With many others of the same Nation
The Wyandotte Chief The Young Twigtwee King The Turtle	With several others the deputies of the several Tribes of the Twightwees

Sachems and Warriors of the Six United Nations, Delawars, Shawnese, Wyandotts and Twightwees our Friends and Brethern,

His Honour the Governor of Virginia has sent me here to speak to you in his Name, which I shall do in the same Manner as he would have done were he here present

Friends and Brethern.

I am come here to brighten the Chain of Friendship so long subsisting betwixt us, and to assure you I will build a Trading House on that Piece of Ground which you appointed the Commissioners last Spring; which House shall serve as a Nursery for you and at the same Time be a Place of Defence where you may defend yourselves from your Enemies and Shelter your Women and Children in Time of Danger. To confirm what I have said and to shew the goodwill I bear you, I present you with this String of Wampum.

Brethern Captain Trent from Ohio informed me of the March of a French Army to attack you; which news I have confirmed both from Onondago, New York and Pennsylvania, he also informed me, that you called a Council of your wise Men, at George Croghans House where you concluded to send a Message to your Brethern the English, to acquaint them that you were not able to defend yourselves without their Assistance. Captain Trent delivered your message to me, desiring me to send you some Powder,

Lead, Guns etc. Things suitable for your Warriors. You then also expressed your resentment of the ill usage of the French, both towards yourselves and us. To be so ill used in your own Country! What is the heroick Spirit of your Ancestors lost? Will the Six Nations, who were formerly a Terror to the French suffer themselves to become their Slaves? I desire you not to let them build any strong House in your Country, for they make a bad use of them. As soon as they get three or four built, they will then tell you; you must do as they would have you, and the Six Nations will then cease to be a People, it is much easier to keep them from building any than to drive them away afterwards Brethern As soon as I received your Message I sent you a Quantity of Powder, Lead, Guns etc, such Things as I thought most proper for your Defence at this Time, and as soon as I have erected a Trading House on Ohio, I will always keep in it a Quantity of Warlike Stores, that I may always be ready to supply you upon any Emergency.

To assure you of the Goodwill of this Government to confirm what I have said and that this speech may have its full force upon your Minds, I present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Friends and Brethern.

It is now just Eighty One years since the French persuaded you to let them build a Store for Merchandize on Cadaracui Lake; it was only twelve

years after they had got it built, before Monsieur de la Barrie, the Governor of Canada came with seventeen hundred men to knock you all of the Head, but his Men all got sick and so was obliged to go home without doing anything against you. Three years afterwards Monsieur De Nonville, who succeeded M. de la Barrie in the Government, came to Cadaracui with two thousand soldiers and Indians. He surprised and took two Towns of the Five Nations, that lived about twenty-four Miles from Cadaracui Fort, these people settled there at the Invitation of the French, yet they were carried to the Fort, and given by the French to their Indians who burnt them. After this they marched to the chief Town of the Senekas; the Senekas attacked them and killed a hundred Frenchmen and ten French Indians. The next day they went to the Town to burn it, but the Senekas saved them the trouble; they found two old men of the Senekas there who they cut up and boiled, and the French Indians eat. The French men were so frightened at the attack the Senekas made on them the day before, that they went Home as fast as they could; then as your People were going to Canada, at the Invitation of the French to make peace; the French sent a Party of their People who killed and took all the Ambassadors of the six Nations that were going to make peace. The Chief Men were Onondagas Oneydoes. This piece of Treachery of the French renewed the War and the Six nations killed a thousand French Men

at one time besides Prisoners, and ruined all the French Country and they were obliged to desert Cadaracui Fort The next year Count De Fontenac came over Governor, he brought back all the Prisoners of the Six Nations that the French had sent to old France and made Slaves of.

Three years after this they made War with the Six Nations and they sent two of them that they had took at La Prairie to the Ottawas who burn them. The Winter following the French surprised eighty of the Six Nations hunting between Cataracui Lake and Lake Erie, a good many of which they killed. I need not tell you how at Montreal, this year they burnt one of your men that was taken Prisoner, and the other that was with him killed himself for Fear. I need not tell you how that next January will be sixty years since the French surprised three Mohawks Castles and killed and took two or three hundred prisoners and how they burnt one of your people at Cadaracui, and gave him to the Ottawas to eat. I make no doubt you remember or at least, have heard your old men say. How the French took Possession of Cadaracui Fort again that as soon as they had fortified it how the Governor of Canada came there with a large Army; how he destroyed the Onondagoes corn and took one of the Old men and gave him to the French Indians to eat, and how one of the jesuits persuaded thirty-five Cajugas to stay all of whom the French made Prisoners. I could also put you in mind when and where they

have at several Times since killed your people. The Shawnese know, and we all here, even the Children can remember, how they persuaded them to leave us and how they used them. We know how last year they killed of us all when they attacked the Twightwees Town and how they eat their King This year your Cousins the Delawars have had a Fast; the Blood is yet smoking, I can smell it strong, I tell this to you Old Men of the Six Nations to put you in mind what sort of People they are and to these others that are not so well acquainted with them that they may know them, I call you Old Men of the Six Nations, to know whether it is not true what I have said, is it not true? And I expect each Nation will open their Hearts and Minds, and tell me what you intend to do. Whether you intend to let the French finish their Forts and take your whole Country away from you and make Slaves of you all; or whether you intend to drive them off, In Expectation that you will open your Hearts and tell me Truth, I present you with this String of Wampum.

Friends and Brethern

I recommend it to you to make a Peace with all the Southward Indians, the Cherokees, the Creeks and Chickaswas. The Cawatawas you are already at Peace with. I will use my Endeavor to bring it about if you desire it. I also desire you to make up the Difference between the Wyandotts and

Cherokees; and any Difference that may be betwixt any others of the People that is in Alliance with you and the Southward Indians. As Union will make you strong and formidable So will a Division make you weak and despicable. When the French find you are united they durst not attack you. It's their interest to keep you at War with one another, for they say it is all one which is killed, they loose an enemy, you may now see it. The French durst never offer to build a Strong House in your Country without your Consent, were it not that they think there is so wide a Breach betwixt you and the Southward Indians, that you cannot bring them to your assistance, but it is not too late, a Peace may yet be brought about if you desire it. I also recommend it to you, to keep your People from geting Drunk, and to keep out Spies, to keep the Enemy from surprizing you. There is one thing more I have to tell you. The Cunnywagoes kill both the Praying Indians, Cherokees, Catawabas and the English and when they have done, they say they are the Six Nations; this the French tells them to do on purpose, to make a War betwixt you the Catwabas and Cherokees and make the English angry with you

I thought proper to tell you this, that you may endeavor to prevent it. To enforce what I have said I present you with this String of Wampum

Friends and Brethern

The Governor of Virginia sent Mr Gist to invite

you down to Winchester, but as he was prevented by Business, he sent the Bearer Mr. Burey to desire that the Half King Scaruncate, Shingiss King of the Delawars and the Wyandott Chief may attend the Twigtwees down to Winchester; at which place he, or one of his Council will meet you where he has provided a small present for the Twightwees and desires you may be there by the twentieth of this month; and I now take you by the Hand with this string of Wampum, to lead you down to the Place appointed

Gave the String

After the Council was over, the Six Nations informed me that they were going to send to gather all their People, that they might be in one Body and they asked my Opinion about the French what their Intentions were. I answered that my Opinion was, that they would oblige the Indians to do everything they bid them and that they would become Slaves to the French, as our Negroes were to us if they suffered them to build their Forts as they intended, for I was sure it was their Intention to make Slaves of them, and make themselves Masters of the Land, then I went up to the Half Kings, where the Chiefs of the Indians were gathered, they told me they would go and warn the French off their Land while some come down to hear what the Governor had to say to them, and that since the Delawars had been under-hand consulting with the French that some of

them should go with them when they went to warn them off. Then the Half King got up and spoke. Now let our Women hold their Tongues they must not concern themselves about our Business for we are now Warriors.

Then Scaruncate informed us that when he with the rest of the Deputies sent to the Ohio Indians arrived at the French Town, which they had quite built on Lake Erie, they let the French Commander know that they came there to know the truth of his Heart, what he came about and what he intended to do, for they heard that he was coming with an army to destroy them and that their Women and Children were afraid to go abroad for fear of them and their Men kept from Hunting, watching their Women and Children

The French Commander answered upon four Strings of black and White Wampum

Children

It is true that I am coming with a great many Men, but it is not my Fault, it is the King of France's Orders and I must obey them. I am coming to take Possession of all this Land, and to take care of my Children living here; but why do you tax me with such Discourse as you did a while ago? What do you think I have a Hatchet under my arm? No if I had I should not hide it, but would carry it out at arms Length. You know my Children I conquer all and have conquered all, so strong as I am conquering, so strong will I be in doing Good; and so

strong as I am doing Good, so strong will I be in Whipping my children if any thing disturbs me

The Deputies of the Six Nations speak

We thank you Father that you are come upon no bad Design, we take you by the Arm to draw you down to talk to our Brothers the English and say what you have to say to them. Leave your Servants at Home and let them do what you have to do, and twenty of our young men shall be a Guard till you return back

The French Commander answered upon four Strings of Black and white Wampum

Oh! my Children hear what I have to say to you. I am very heavy, were there a great Army they would not be able to take me along, no were they Devils or Masters of Devils, they could not take me along. The French Commanders Speech upon a large white Belt 13 rows deep with four Towns and Forts worked in it with black Wampum

Children. You tell me your Women and Children are afraid of us, and that your Warriors cannot be at Peace in their Minds on our Account. I now tell you what I am coming about, and be at Peace in your Minds This I send to all the Heads of the Indian Nations. I am coming along and if your Brethern the English are ever so thick in the Way, they shall not stop me. I will go through the Middle of them and I will build my Forts and Towns just below them.

The Deputies of the Six Nations, interrupting him spoke. Fathers We want to know what Place you pitch upon to build your Forts and Towns. He Answered

I dont know that country. I shall stand and look about me, and whatever Place I like there will I build my Forts and Towns According to the King of France's Orders, and here I give you this Belt, which is my Words to take along with you—Gave the Belt 12th The Half King in behalf of the Six Nations and their Allies spoke upon two Strings Wampum. Brothers We have desired the Bearer Thomas Burney your Messenger, to be a Messenger to go before us, to acquaint you that we have a little Business, which we are now setting in Council on, to finish, which we shall despatch as quick as possible, and then we shall set off to meet you, and we desire that the Governor himself would meet us at the Place appointed. All nations are here gathered together and we have concluded that the Half King shall go and warn the French off our Land, and what ever Speeches may be made by the Governor may be sent in writing, as well as what is delivered by Word of Mouth to our People that go down, to enforce this Speech, I send these Strings of Wampum

14th Mr. Gist arrived here in the Evening

15th I acquainted the Indians that Mr. Gist was the Person that the Governor had sent to invite them down, and he shewed them the Governors Instructions We thought it would be proper for him to

go down and acquaint the Governor with the News here, and as I was obliged to stay for Answer that I should come down with them

16th At Night, a Mohawk Indian, called the Fidler arrived here from Venango, he informed me that a Party of French Soldiers, consisting of seventy five men, commanded by a Captain and one Nevirville a French officer, that lived all last Winter in the Logs Town, came there and took one John Trotter a Pennsylvania Trader and his Man Prisoner with all his Goods and Horses and had them tied, and that they pursued Mr Fraizer and another Trader's man eight miles down the River, but could not overtake them. He says they have taken Possession of Venango, and that they are fitting up Mr Frazier's houses, which he was obliged to leave for fear of them, he also says that eight days ago he was at the Town on Lake Erie and that forty large Canoes arrived there with Provisions, that they brought five Pieces of Cannon over the carrying Place to the Fort they have built between the Little Lake and the French Creek, he also says, that they have sent for all the Connywagoes, and that a great Body of Indians are gathered at Niagara, who are to go immediately on an Expedition towards the Southward, which suppose is against our Indians

17th The next Morning the Frenchman that lives in the Logstown came to me and informed me that he had received a letter from Monsieur Neverville

dated at Vinango, by the Fiddler wherein he informed him, that he came there with a detachment of Soldiers from the Little Lake town and that they had taken an English Trader and his man, with all their Goods and Horses. I asked him how they durst take the Subjects of Great Britain in time of Peace. He answered me, it was because they traded on the Land belonging to the King of France. I am obliged to wait here till the Shawnese finish their Dance, which is likely to hold these five or six days. They seem to think of Nothing else but their dancing. Mr Frazier sent me a Deserter from the French Army which his Man had found on the Road. He says their Army consists of 800 Soldiers and 1600 Militia. I believe he is a great Liar.

20th Mr Montour came to Town

22nd There came some Wyondotts from Tusscarawas, they see some French Indians on the Road hunting for white men

23rd The Delawars and Shawnese by two Strings of Wampum, told the Six Nations that they looked upon them as their Rulers and that they were ready to strike the French whenever they bid them. Then the Delawars gave the Six Nations a String of Wampum, a great part of which was Black

Uncles Be Strong very strong, and let us do what we have agreed on.

24th The Half King and Scaruncate told me that they had come to a Resolution to warn the French off their Land, and if they did not go they would

fall upon them. They told me they should give me no other Answer then, as the Governor had sent for them down they would answer everything there. They then told me next day they would sett off. One Party to warn the French off their Lands, the other to meet the Governor; and desired that I would go before and acquaint the Governor that they were comeing. Mr Montour promises to come down with them

September 4th I arrived at Winchester

14th In the Evening they acknowledged the receiving the Present of Powder, Lead, Guns and Blankets which I carried out and returned the Government Thanks for them. When I delivered the Present I laid by themselves about one fourth of the Powder and Lead and one fifth of the other things, which I gave the Twightwees. The Remainder I laid in another Heap, which the Six Nations devided among themselves Shawness, Delawars and Wyondotts, each Nation taking away their own Share

WILLIAM TRENT.

(A True Copy)

E. WARD'S DEPOSITION 1756

Copied from the Original by W. M. Darlington in Cumberland County

The Thirtieth Day of June in the year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and fifty six.

Before me Samuel Smith Esq, one of his Majesties Justices, Edward Ward of the said County Gent. And upon his solemn oath did depose and declare, that he this Deponent was Ensign of a Company of Militia under the Command of Captain William Trent in the Pay of the Government of Virginia That at the Time said Captain Trent received the Governor of Virginias Orders, he was at Redstone Creek about thirty seven miles from where Fort DuQuesne is now built and was erecting a Stone House for the Ohio Company. That when said Trent received the Governors Instructions to raise a Company he despatched Messengers to several parts of the Country where the Indian Traders lived, there being no other Inhabitants in that part of the Country except four or five Families who had lately settled there and were upwards of Sixty Miles from the inhabited Part of the Country That one of said Messengers, employed by Captain Trent came to the

place where this Deponent was and informed him of said Trent having received such Instructions and upon the Half King and Monacatoochas receiving advice that said Trent had orders to raise a Company of men, they sent him a Message to come immediately and build a Fort at the Forks of the Monongahela and Ohio and that they would assist him as soon as they could gather the People. On receiving such Message said Trent got Rafts made and every other thing necessary for his march and accordingly did march with what few men he had then raised in order to meet the Indians as they requested. That the said Capt Trent had then erected but not quite finished a strong square Log house with Loop Holes sufficient to have made a good Defence with a few men and very convenient for a Store House, where stores might be lodged in order to be transported by water to the place where Fort Du Quesne now stands That the building this Store House was paid for by Captain Trent, who at that time was Factor for the Ohio Company and had orders to build said Store House to lodge Stores which were intended for the Building a Fort where Fort Du Quesne now stands for the Ohio Company, which Store House was soon after compleated by Workmen employed by said Captain Trent for that purpose. That Captain Trent marched from Redstone Creek to the mouth of the Monongahela where a number of Indians of different Nations met him, at which Time and place this Deponent was present having met Captain

Trent on his march and received his commission as Ensign from him. Captain Trent on meeting with the Indians made a speech to them and delivered them a present, which was sent by the Governor of Virginia. After the Treaty was finished Captain Trent laid out the Fort and cleared the Ground and got some logs squared, upon which the Chiefs of the Six Nations then present went with us to the ground and laid the first log and said, that Fort belonged to the English and them and whoever offered to prevent the building of it they the Indians would make war against them. That Captain Trent left the Inhabitants and crossed the mountains in the middle of winter and brought a quantity of flour and Indian Meal with him on horseback over the mountains with great difficulty. Those Mountains being impassible in winter if deep snows happen. The first concourse of Indians that gathered at that time during the Treaty were maintained by Captain Trent out of the Flour and Indian Meal, he took with him and depended upon the Indians killing meat for him. For which purpose he took with him a large quantity of goods to pay for it to the Delaware Indians, they being the only Indians who lived adjoining, to the place where the Fort was building, and could not be prevailed upon to hunt, tho' often applied to and offered great prices for any kind of meat they could bring in, even seven shillings and sixpence for a Turkey. At this time the Indians were much inclined to the French, but were afraid to declare in their fa-

vour. We lived upon Flour and Indian Meal chiefly, while, it lasted, sometimes getting a Turkey at a very extravagant rate. After the Flour and Meal was gone we lived chiefly upon Indian Corn, all that could be got we purchased. Mr Gist sent word that Major Washington with a Detachment of the Virginia Regiment were on the march to join us and would be with us in a few days and we also received the same account from several other persons. Captain Trent waited a long time, till our provisions got scarce, having nothing but Indian Corn, and even salt to eat with it was scarce, very little of it to be purchased, and the weather so hot the Men were not able to work, having become very weak by having nothing but corn to eat.

Upon this Captain Trent set off for the Inhabitants to try to get some relief and I understand that when he came to his House which was within fifty miles of Winchester near where Fort Cumberland now stands that there was no account from the Regiments nor any Detachment from it nor any provisions sent up there and that said Captain Trent provided a quantity of provisions and was determined to join the Company and wait the coming of the Regiment. That the day before he proposed setting off he received a letter from Major Washington desiring him not to leave the Inhabitants till he saw him as he wanted his advice, and the day they got back to Captain Trents House, they received the news of about eleven hundred Indians and French having

come down the Ohio and taken possession of the Fort, our people were building.

And this Deponent further saith he understood that the detachment of one hundred and fifty men of the Virginia Regiment under Major Washington had been but two days at Captain Trent's House before we came in from the Ohio and this Deponent further saith that he found them very ill provided, being obliged to make use of the Flour provided by Captain Trent and that afterwards they were supplied with powder by said Trent and George Croghan, Esq, otherwise they would not have had ammunition to make the least defence, that day the French defeated them. The men under the command of Captain Trent had received no pay but what he paid them. The Government intending to pay them as the soldiers belonging to the Regiment were paid, though they were raised as Militia, agreeable to the Act of Assembly then in force.

The want of their pay and the unsafe march made them refuse to serve upon any other footing. And this Deponent further saith that there was no Fort but a few Palisades he ordered to be cut and put up four days before the French came down. And this Deponent further saith that he often heard Captain Trent say that he did not want a commission. That his business was better than any commission and what he did was to serve his Country and that if he could get the Fort finished he would be satisfied. And this Deponent further saith that the Soldiers who were

willing to work were paid by Captain Trent at the expence of the Ohio Company and that he had often heard Captain Trent say; it was no matter so the Country was secured for His Majesty, which was his view who was at the expense of the Fort, as he had orders from the Ohio Company to build a Fort and none from the Government to build any. And this Deponent further saith that the Indians gave Captain Trent encouragement that they would join him and drive the French off the Ohio; but upon finding how backward the Governor of Virginia was in sending Troops, the Indians told Captain Trent that for what men he had with him they looked upon them as no addition to their strength, as they had long lived among them, looked upon them all one as themselves, but if the Virginians joined them, which they saw no signs of, then they would join heartily, and that the Half King desired Captain Trent to go to the Inhabitants and forward the troops and provisions. And this Deponent further saith that after Captain Trent, left the Fort in order to go to the Inhabitants, and hurry out the Troops and Provisions and recruit his Company that Mr Gist came to the Fort and desired him to send some men with him to bring down a quantity of Provisions which were laying at Redstone Creek. That this Deponent then sent a number of men up the Monongahela for said Provisions. That he understood afterwards there were no provisions there, that before the men who were sent for them got back, the French came down and obliged this

Deponent to surrender, he having no place of Defence but a few Pallisadoes which he had ordered to be put up four days before upon hearing the French were coming down and that he had no Provisions but a little Indian Corn and but forty one soldiers and Workmen and Travellers who happened to be there at the time and the French Eleven hundred in number, And this Deponent saith he saw several pieces of Cannon pointed at the Fort within musket shot but could not tell the number, but was afterwards told by the Indians there were nine pieces of Cannon.

Sworn to at Carlisle the
Thirtieth day of June 1756 EDWARD WARD.
Before me Sa Smith

FORT DU QUESNE

In accordance with instructions from the British Ministry, George Washington had been sent by Gov-
1753. ernor Dinwiddie in the month of December 1753 to the commandant of the French forces on the Ohio with a protest against the encroachments of the French. The commandant M. De St Pierre declined to discuss the matter, claiming that the complaint should be made to the Marquis Du Quesne, governor of Canada (Washington's Journal has been published). Major George Washington and Captain Trent were then commissioned to raise men to protect the frontier and build a Fort at the forks of the Ohio and Monongahela. The Ohio Company had commenced to build a fort at Chartiers, this was discontinued and Major Washington was commissioned to enlist 100 men from the militia of Augusta and Frederick counties, Captain William Trent 100 among the traders. The fort was commenced under the direction of Ensign Ward. On the 17th of April 1754 Captain Contrecoeur descended the Allegheny with a considerable force of French and Indians, and summoned Ward to surrender his unfinished work. Resistance was out of the question, he surrendered.

Contrecoeur finished the fort and called it Duquesne. Pierre Claude de Picardy Seigneur of Contrecoeur in the district of Montreal was the son of an officer in the regiment of Carignan, who was ennobled by letters patent dated January 1661. The family is now extinct, the last of the race having been accidentally killed.

Fort Du Quesne was situated at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. About half the fort was made of square logs and the other half, near the water, of stockadoes. Entrenchments were cast up all around the fort, about seven feet high, against which was thrown up earth in a gradual ascent. It had two gates, a magazine and a pit or well. The stockadoes were round logs. The curtain was 18 yards, bastion 15 yards, glacis 98 yards. Extending from the fort along the bank of the Allegheny River was the hornwork 55 yards by 40. The barracks 140 yards by 38. A short distance from the fort, on the Monongahela bank, was the burying ground 30 yards square. Adjoining it was the enclosed garden 60 yards square.

Monsieur le Chevalier Mercier, commissary and ensign who delivered Contrecoeur's summons to Ensign Ward constructed Fort Du Quesne. The detachment of Contrecoeur to whose summons Ensign Ward surrendered his partly built fort consisted of 60 batteaux, 300 canoes and about 1000 French and Indians and 18 pieces of artillery. The name of the cemetery was the Assumption de la Sainte

Vierge. In it was buried all those who had belonged to the Holy Catholic Church.

The Indians had several burying places, marked by mounds but not consecrated. One was in what is now Trinity Church yard. Another was on Grants Hill.

On July 6th, 1755, the works at Fort Duquesne were finished. When Contrecoeur, the commander-in-chief of the French troops, demanded surrender of the unfinished fort, he gave Ensign Ward but one hour to determine what he should do. The only adviser he had was the Indian chief Tanacharison. On the subsequent day Ensign Ward with his men ascended the Monongahela to the mouth of Redstone Creek, where he met Washington.

Washington immediately sent expresses to the governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia asking for reinforcements and then resolved to advance and build a fort on the Monongahela river, near where Brownsville now stands. While encamped on the Youghiogany he received information that the French were marching towards him.

He then hurried to the Great Meadows where he made an intrenchment. May 28th 1754, the battle took place, with the French; a brisk firing on both sides was kept up for a quarter of an hour. Jumonville the commandant and ten of his men were killed and twenty-two were taken prisoners. The prisoners were sent to Governor Dinwiddie. On the 11th of June leaving Captain Mackay at Fort Necessity

Washington advanced to Redstone, but hearing that reinforcements had arrived at Fort Duquesne from Canada and that a large detachment would soon be sent against him, he hurried back to Fort Necessity and set his men to felling trees and carrying logs to the fort, to enlarge and strengthen the fortifications. At 11 o'clock on the 3rd of July the enemy amounting to nine hundred men began to fire. The battle continued from 11 o'clock until eight, when M. de Villiers the French commander proposed articles of capitulation. The whole garrison was to retire and take with them everything in their possession except their artillery. Washington agreed to restore the prisoners who had been taken in the skirmish with Jumonville. Two hostages Captain Van Braam and Stobo were delivered up to the French. Captain de Villiers had 700 men, 600 French and 100 Indians in his detachment. Captain de Villiers was the brother of Jumonville who was killed in the skirmish in the Great Meadows. They were natives of Picardy, France. Fort Duquesne being finished Sieur de Beaujeau with his brigade arrived.

July 9th. M. de Contrecoeur having been informed that the English were taking up arms in Virginia and were on the march to attack him sent the Captains Beaujeu, Dumas and de Lingery with four lieutenants, six ensigns, 100 soldiers, 100 Canadians and 600 Indians. General Braddock's army was surprised and defeated. The general, many of his officers and the French commander were killed. Dumas

remained in command. He took to the fort 500 scalps and more than 200 prisoners.

Marine.

Daniel Lienard de Beaujeu Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, captain of the troops of the marine. He was proprietor of a Signoury on the River Chambly. Before marching against Braddock he bowed before the Altar, received the sacrament and so prepared for death. He was buried in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, entitled L'Assumption de la Sainte Vierge. This burial place is now covered by the rails of the Pennsylvania Railroad. One plan of Fort Duquesne was drawn by Stobo while a prisoner in the fort and was sent to George Croghan the Indian agent. The plan whose measurements I have given, was sent to William Hamilton the governor of Pennsylvania.

In the library of William M. Darlington is the copy of the original plan.

1756.

After the battle Contrecoeur was sent to attack the English general Bradstreet's detachment at Frontenac and Dumas remained in command of the fort. He proved himself an active and vigilant officer, his war parties ravaging Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. He had in the fort 800 men and 600 or 700 Indians.

March 23rd 1756 Dumas ordered Ensign Donville to march at the head of a detachment of 50 Indians, to observe the enemys movements back of Fort Cumberland. He was ordered to harass their convoys and burn their magazines, to take prisoners, but

to prevent the Indians exercising any cruelty on them. The commandant informed M. de Vaudrieul governor of Canada, that the fort was not in a condition to resist an attack of artillery. Governor Vaudrieul gave orders to forward some Indians and Frenchmen to the fort. Captain Dumas was ordered to send out parties to meet the enemy in the belief that "before the English have reached our territory they will have lost more people than they will possibly kill of ours in a decisive action." The Indians with some Canadians made many successful forays. Thirty scalps were sent in. They carried off entire families which obliged the English to construct several forts, or enclose dwellings with stockades. Ensign Donville was killed in an attack on a small fort in Virginia. Whole families have been destroyed; several villages have been abandoned; houses and barns filled with grain burned and cattle killed. The commander reported to Governor Vaudrieul that he has been occupied for more than eight days merely receiving scalps. He was making plans to destroy Fort Cumberland, which is a large entrepot for the English. September 15th Captain de Villiers with twenty three Frenchmen and thirty Indians burned Fort Grandville in which were thirty three persons including women and children. 200 Indians and Frenchmen left Duquesne to set fire to 400 houses. In 1757 M. de Lignerie relieved Dumas from his command. In the spring of 1759 the King created him a brigade-major and inspec-

tor of the troops of the marine. At the siege of Quebec and during the rest of the war he was actively employed. The capitulation of Montreal gave Canada to the English and Dumas passed with his comrades in arms to France. In 1763 he was made a brigadier and appointed to the government of the Isles of France and Bourbon. De Lignerie having relieved Dumas of his command received reinforcements from Canada.

GEORGE CROGHAN

(Reprinted from Christopher Gist's Journals by William M. Darlington, 1893)

George Croghan. The most conspicuous name in Western Annals, in connection with Indian Affairs for twenty five years preceding the Revolutionary War. He was a native of Ireland and received an ordinary education in Dublin. Came to America in 1743 or 4. In 1746 he resided in East Pennsboro township Lancaster (afterwards Cumberland) County five miles west of Harris's Ferry now Harrisburg. In March 1749 he was appointed by the Governor and Council one of the "Justices of the Peace and Common Pleas for Lancaster County. He engaged in the Indian Trade going as far as the southwestern border of Lake Erie in 1746-7. In 1748 he had a Trading House at Logstown on the Ohio and afterwards Trading establishments at the principal Indian Towns. France claimed the vast country west of the Alleghenies watered by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. She was now attempting to establish her claim by the establishment of Military posts from the Lakes to the Mississippi and along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. The Indian

Penna Archives. Evans Map of the Middle Colonies 1749. Rupp.

Weiser's Journal.

Tribes in this region numerous and warlike were to be conciliated. Croghan early saw the importance of detaching them from the French by means of Presents and more favorable Trade; his suggestions on the subject were wisely heeded by the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, and they accordingly appointed him in 1747 their agent to deliver presents of goods to the Ohio Indians.

Col. Records 1747.

In April of 1748 he met the Indian Chiefs at "Ohio," returned thanks of the President and Council of Pennsylvania for the French Scalp they had sent down last Spring and delivered the present of goods for all their brethern "settled in and about Ohio"; Powder, Lead, Vermillion, Knives and Tobacco to the amount of £224.5.0. He further stated that a Proclamation had been issued strictly forbidding all Traders from carrying strong Liquors into the Indian Country under severe penalties. The Chiefs returned thanks for the presents, approved of the suppression of the traffic in Liquor but as they had recently induced some Nations of Indians in the French interest to leave them, and as they had never tasted English Rum they hoped some would be sent to them. They significantly added "We send you this French Scalp as a token that we dont go to visit them for nothing."

Col. Rec. Vol. 5.

In August 1749 he was sent west by Governor Hamilton in consequence of rumors of the French approaching the Ohio and to secure the Indians in the English interest. He reached Logstown soon after

N. Y. Col. Hist.

Celeron with the French troops had left. The increasing intrusion of white settlers on the unpurchased lands of the Indians west of the Susquehannah in spite of the Laws, of the Governors Proclamation and the threats of the Indians themselves determined the government to expel them by force. Accordingly in May 1750 a large company headed by Secretary Peters, George Croghan and the other Magistrates and sheriff of the new County of Cumberland visited the settlers on the Big Juniata, Shermans Creek, the Path Valley, Big Cove Auchquick creek and other places, removed their household goods and burned the log cabins, doubtless by these effective measures preventing an Indian War. In November the same year he was dispatched in company with Andrew Montour to the Miamies to renew the Chain of Friendship and deliver them a present. On their way out at Logstown on the Ohio, the few Chiefs then there told him "their Brothers the English ought to have a Fort on this river to secure the Trade; as they expected War with the French in the Spring. At Muskingum he met Christopher Gist, they travelled together to Piqua. There Croghan delivered the message and presents and made a Treaty for which the Governor censured him as done without authority; although he said he believed Croghan intended well. The latter in his account says the Assembly rejected the Treaty and condemned him for drawing an additional expense on the Government, and the Indians were neglected. The Treaty admits two

Assembly Journal 1750.

Col. Records Vol. 5.

N. Y. Col. Hist. Vol. 7. Penn. Assembly Journals.

Tribes Autawas and Pykeskees to the Friendship and Alliance of the King of Great Britain and his Subjects as the other Tribes of the Miamis had been. Signed by George Croghan in the presence of us Christopher Gist, Robert Callender, Thomas T. K. Kinton. Three Miami chiefs Andrew Montour John Peter a Delaware and a Shawnese Chief present. The Governor sent them a message of approval three months later. In May 1751 he was at Logstown with Andrew Montour having been commissioned to deliver to the Ohio Indians the Provincial Present and friendly messages.

Col. Rec. Vol. 5, P. 25-24-34.

Jaen Coeur the French Agent and Interpreter was there. At the Council he was menaced by the Chiefs who ordered the French from their Lands. They delivered Croghan a Speech for the Governor of Pennsylvania in which they requested he should build a Strong House on the Ohio river soon. Governor Hamilton communicated to the House of Assembly, Croghan and Montour's account of their Proceedings, in a Special Message and recommended the building of a Strong Trading House on the Ohio and offered on the part of the Proprietaires to bear a portion of the expense. The Assembly declined and preferred the Proprietary would contribute to the expense of the Presents to the Indians. That body also asserted that the danger from the French and the Indians request to erect a strong Trading House was misunderstood or misrepresented by Croghan. So the matter was dropped. In the latter part of

Votes of Assembly Col. Records N. Y. Col. History Vol. 7, P. 268.

April 1752 Governor Hamilton at Philadelphia received a letter from Croghan written at the Shawnese Town. February 8th and enclosing a message from the Shawnese to the effect that they intended to war against the French in revenge for the 30 Miamis killed by them and wanting to be assured of the friendship of the English. In October, 1753 a large deputation of Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawnese, Wyandots and Miamis held a Treaty with the Commissionares of Penna at Carlisle. George Croghan was present. These Indians held a Treaty at Winchester in September with Virginia. Conferences with the Indian Chiefs were generally held up to 1754 at George Croghans House at Pennsboro. The road through the pass on the mountain about six miles north of Carlisle and the same distance west of Croghans is marked Croghans Gap on the Map of Evans of 1749 and all others to a recent date when it seems changed to Sterrits Gap. In 1753 Croghan built a house at Aughwick or "Aughquick Old Town," doubtless the site of an old Indian Town, now in the borough of Shirleysburgh Huntington County, Penna, called Croghan's Fort—Fort Shirley by Govenor Morris in 1756 when it was enlarged and stockaded. One of the chain of Forts established in consequence of the Defeat of Braddock. About twenty miles from the settlements Fort Lytellton was built. Fifteen miles north east of Fort Shirley, near the mouth of a Branch of the Juniata called Kishequokilis a third Fort was

Col. Rec. 5 Vol.

Col. Rec. 5 Vol.

Penna. Archives.

erected called Fort Granville. From Fort Granville towards Susquehanna at the distance of fifteen miles and about twelve from the River, another Fort was established called Ponfret Castle.

Croghan also this year 1753 held a Tract of near 400 acres near the present Bedford town, surveyed by the deputy Surveyor Armstrong and obtained a grant from the Six Nations of a tract in Aughwick. Feb. 3rd 1754 again Croghan wrote to Governor Hamilton and Richard Peters Secretary urging the building of a strong log Trading House, Stockade—in reality a Fort, but inexpensive, he mentions that Mr Trent has just come out with ye Virginia guards and brought a quantity of tools and workmen to build a Fort and as he could not talk the Indian Language, "I am obliged to stay and assist in dividing the goods." This was the commencement of the Fortification at the Forks of the Ohio—which Ensign Ward was obliged to surrender when partly finished to the superior Force of Contrecoeur in April. During the past winter Croghan had a large number of Indians at Aughwick under his charge. "The Assembly of Pennsylvania adjourned on the 9th of March without making, but refusing to make any appropriation for the defence of the Province. On the 13th of March 1754 Governor Hamilton wrote to Governor Dinwiddie, "Ever since I had the Honour to write you I have been laboring indefatigably with my Assembly to induce them to act vigorously on the present critical juncture of affairs at

Ohio, and to grant such Supplies as might enable us to resist the Invasion of the French." In another letter of the same date he wished Governor Dinwiddie to inform him as to the situation of the French Forts as he believes those at the Forks of the Monongahela to be really within the bounds of Pennsylvania. Governor Dinwiddie replied March 21st, "I am from all hands assured Logstown is far to the West of Mr Penn's grant and the Forks of the Ohio also. In January I commissioned William Trent to raise one Hundred men; he had got Seventy and had begun a Fort at the Forks of Monongahela. His Majesty sent me out Thirty Pieces of Cannon, Four-Pounders, with Carriages and all other necessary Impliments with Eighty Barrells of Gun Powder" Dec. 6th 1754 This Message was received from the Assembly. "As we apprehend the Governor will agree with us in the Necessity of regulating that Expense (Indian Allies) with all possible economy and as George Croghan (whose accounts we have allowed) seems resolved to remove from Aughquick, and the Indians by that means will be left without any proper Person to take the necessary care of providing for their Subsistence, we recommend it to the Governor's Consideration whether it might not be more convenient for the Indians themselves, and less Expense to the Province, if they were invited to move nearer our Back Inhabitants, till by Hunting or otherwise they may be able to subsist themselves with Safety." Col. Rec.

In a letter to Governor Morris Dec 2nd 1750 he gives the reasons for wishing to leave Aughquick. "All the Promises made those Indians or any Expectations, they may have of this government Doing anything for them, they always expect to be fulfilled by me, and as it is not in my power to do anything for them, I think it proper one of the Interpreters should be sent here to take care of them, they imagine I have received orders from your honor to supply them with such things as they want. I think it is my Duty to acquaint your honour what I know of the Indians Sentiments and what they expect of this government, which is as follows, the Ohio Indians in general puts their whole dependence on this government in regard to the Expedition as soon as this government moves they will unite all their force and attack the French."

R. Peters in a letter to George Croghan desires him to make his opinion known to the Assembly relative to removing the Indians from Aughquick, "and insist that a Stockade be made this winter." In George Croghan's answer to Mr Peters as to the best method of moving the Indians he writes "I think it would be of very ill consequence, for I think they are full near the Inhabitants already; there was one White Man killed this summer already by an Indian in a drunken frolic, and if they lived among them there would be constantly rioting and quarrelling. I dont know what will become of the Back parts unless there be a Stockade Fort put up this side the

Blue Hills, as certainly the Indians come to the Virginia Camp are Spies come to view the Country and know our strength, for I am certain there is a great body of French and Indians at the French Fort on Ohio." In a letter of Dec 23 1754 to Governor Morris he writes, "I am obliged to advertise the Inhabitants of Cumberland County in your honour's name not to barter or sell Liquor to the Indians or to any persons to bring amongst them." Croghan always took an important part in all Conferences and Treatys with the Indians. Col. Rec.

Croghan was one of the Commissioners appointed to open a road to the Ohio for the use of Troops. May 12th 1755 the Governor wrote to Braddock. "Agreeable to your request, immediately upon my return from Alexandria I sent to George Croghan, the person entrusted with the management of the Indians in this Province, to join you with as large a body of Indians as he could." General Braddock in his answer writes, "I have engaged between forty and fifty Indians from the Frontier of your Province to go with me over the Mountains, and shall take Croghan and Montour into Service."

Letter from George Croghan to Governor Morris May 20th 1755. "Tomorrow what Indian women and children come to Fort Cumberland with me will be sent back to Awequick by order of the General, the Men entirely go with the General, and the General insists on my going with him, so that it is out of my Power to provide for those Women and

Children. The Messengers I sent to the Shawnese, Twigtees and Owendots are not yet returned but I hear they are coming, so that I hope they will join the General before the Army gets to the Ohio." After the defeat of Braddock Croghan returned to Aughwick. The Indians held a conference at Philadelphia and complained of the ignorance of the General and the haughty way he had treated them. Letter of Croghan to Charles Swaine from Aughwick, "says he had seen an Indian from Ohio, sent to give him warning that he might save his scalp which he says would be no small prize to the French and he desires me as soon as I see the Indians remove from Susquehanna back to Ohio to shift my quarters, for he says that the French will, if possible, lay all the back frontiers in ruin this Winter." "I am glad I have no hand in Indian affairs at this critical time."

November 12th Croghan writes to Hamilton. "Permit me at this Critical Time to give you information of the designs of the Enemy, I would have written to the Governor but he has not thought proper to desire me to give him any account of Indian Affairs since the defeat of Gen Braddock.

"The Six Nations, Delawares, Shawnese Wyandottes and Twigtwees have held a Conference and determined to proceed against the Frontiers of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania this winter."

1755 Orders were sent to Captain George Croghan "to proceed to Cumberland County and fix on proper places for erecting three Stockades viz One back

of Pattersons. One upon Kishecoquillas and one near Sideling Hill. Fifty feet Square, with a Block house on two of the Corners and a Barrack within, capable of lodging fifty men."

1755 Dec. 18th. James Hamilton wrote to Gov Morris "Since you left us Conrad Weiser, James Galbraith and George Croghan have been in town, and have been fully examined by the Councils upon all the Points we thought necessary to be known. The Country is everywhere alarmed. I have given George Croghan a Captain's Commission." "He is to raise the men immediately and superintend the building of Stockades."

Governor Morris gave to Governor Hardy this character of Croghan, "There were many Indian traders with Braddock and among others Croghan who acted as a Captain of the Indians under a Warrant from General Braddock, and I never heard any objections to his conduct in that capacity. For many years he had been very largely concerned in the Ohio Trade, was upon that river frequently, and had a considerable influence among the Indians, speaking the Language of several nations, and being very liberal or rather profuse in his gifts to them which, with the losses he sustained by the French who seized great quantities of his goods, and by not getting the debts due to him from the Indians, he became Bankrupt and since has lived at a place called Aughwick in the Back parts of this Province, where he had generally a number of Indians with him, for the

maintenance of whom the Province allowed him sums of money from time to time. After this he went by my order with those Indians and joined General Braddock, since Braddocks defeat he returned to Aughwick, where he remained till an Act of Assembly was passed here granting him a freedom from arrest for ten years; this was done that the Province might have the Benefit of his Knowledge of the woods and his influence among the Indians. A Captains commission was given to him and he was ordered to raise men for the defence of the Western Frontier, which he did in a very expeditious manner, he continued in the command of one of the Companies he had raised, and of Fort Shirley about three months when having a dispute with the Commissioners about some accounts between them, in which he thought himself ill-used; he resigned his commission. I hear he is now at Onondago with Sir William Johnson." At a Council held at Philadelphia December 14th 1756 the Governor informed the Council that Sir William Johnson had appointed Mr. Croghan to transact Indian Affairs in this Province. Mr. Croghan was of the opinion that there should be a Conference held with the Indians as early as possible in the Spring. He was instructed by Sir William Johnson to proceed to Philadelphia as soon as he could, or to any part of that Province where the good of his Majesties Indian Interest might require. He was to endeavor to find out the disposition of such Indians as are still living in those parts and try all

means to convince them it is their interest to continue friends with the English and to seek out the Delawares and Shawnese and induce them to join his Majesty's Army. During January 1757 Mr. Croghan dispatched two of the Connestogas to Ohio, with Messages to the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawnese. March 29th he wrote from Harris Ferry "that on arriving there he found 160 Indians, chiefly Six Nations. Teedyuscung had gone to the Seneca Country and he expected him soon with not less than 200 Indians. He asked for clothes for them which request was granted by the Council." The Conference with the Indians asked for by George Croghan was held in the Court House at Lancaster on Monday May 16th 1757. Mr. Croghan thought it necessary that Presents should be made to the Cherokees to consist of such articles as Mr. Croghan might think those warriors stood most in need of particularly Arms. This request of Mr. Croghans was granted and he was appointed to distribute the presents. The Sachems made the following speech, "As we have finished the business for this time and we design to part to-morrow, you must be sensible that we have a long journey and a hilly country to pass over, and several of our old men very weak, we hope that you will not send us from your Frontiers without a walking stick (Meaning a Keg of Rum)."

In September 1757 Croghan was at Fort Johnson New York attending Conferences between Sir William Johnson and Indians, Six Nations and Chero-

kees, previous to that he had been sent by Johnson
1758. to the German Flats. June 30th, 1758 he marched with a division of the Indians to join General Abecromby. Sir William Johnson was with him and near 400 Indians, amongst whom there were some of the Five Nations.

A conference was held in the Town of Easton on the 8th of October 1758 at which George Croghan was present. This conference continued until the 25th. On the 28th of March 1759 Mr. Croghan, in Conference with the Governor, gave it as his opinion, that there should no invitations be sent fixing the time of meeting for the Ohio Indians. If any further invitation was necessary, it should be general, intimating that we expected to see them, and leave the particular time to themselves, not knowing what time would suit the Indians who were so far distant one from another. Mr. Croghan said further, that the Indians in town were exceedingly uneasy, and desired an audience of General Stanwix, on which the Governor wrote a letter to the General desiring him to give the Indians an audience, and to make them presents to their satisfaction.

July 1759. A conference was held at Pittsburgh by George Croghan, Deputy Agent. Colonel Hugh Mercer, a number of Officers of the Garrison and Chiefs of the Six Nations Shawnese and Delawares. Captain Croghan held a private Conference relative to the price of goods and skins.

May 1760 Croghan wrote to R. Peters, recommend-

ing to him Six Mohawk Indians who had come to Fort Pitt with Montour and informing him that several Indian Nations seem bent on carrying on a war against the Southern Indians but are deterred by scarcity of ammunition. A Conference was held at Pittsburgh on the 12th of August by Brigadier General Monckton with the Western Nation of Indians at which Deputy Agent Croghan was present. Croghan accompanied Major Rogers to Detroit to receive the surrender of that and the other Posts of the French in the west. Captain Croghan kept a journal of this expedition which has been published.

July 1760 he accompanied Col. Bouquet from Fort Pitt to Venango with a detachment of troops.

During the Pontiac War Croghan was active; he was with Captain Ecuyer during the investment of Fort Pitt by the Indians. After it was relieved by Bouquet, he resigned out of the service, intending to sail for England; he wrote thus from Carlisle October 11th 1763.

"I know many people will think I am wrong, but had I continued I could be of no more service than I have been this eighteen months past which was none, as no regard was had to any intelligence I sent, no more than to my opinion."

General Gage succeeding Amherst ordered Croghan to remain. Sir William Johnson in 1763 sent him to England to confer with the ministry about an Indian Boundary line. In this voyage he was shipwrecked on the coast of France. Feb. 28th he was

present at an Indian Conference at Fort Pitt, a journal of which has been published. While on his way in 1765, to pacify the Illinois Indians he was attacked June 8th, wounded and taken to Vincennes, but was soon released, and accomplished his mission. In May 1766 he made a settlement four miles above Fort Pitt. He continued to render valuable service in pacifying the Indians until 1776. He was an object of suspicion to the Revolutionary Authorities in 1778, but as he continued to reside on his farm, was doubtless unjustly accused.

George Croghan's settlement was undoubtedly the first except Gist's within the County of Allegheny. The house stood on the bank of the Allegheny river a few rods from the late residence of Judge McCandless. Two ancient apple trees mark the exact spot on the draft of survey. The White Mingo Castle is marked on the north side of the river, at the mouth of Pine Creek. At his residence here he held frequent conferences with the Indians, some of whom were frequently there when he was at home. In Washington's Journal of a Tour to the Ohio River in 1770 is entered Oct 18th "Dined with Col Croghan."

In the Mss. Copy of Land Office Survey in June 1769 for George Croghan's Tract of 1352 acres, on which draft the White Mingo Castle is laid down on the north side of the river opposite to the land surveyed and near the mouth of Pine Creek on the east side. Clarkson's diary of 1766 refers to this "Indian

settlement of the Mingoes" and as the "White Mingos town" in Schoolcraft's Am. Ab. Archives Vol. 4 pp. 269, 271. It was, however, a much older place of resort by the Indians. The present Kittanning road from half a mile above the mouth of Pine Creek direct to Kittanning was the old Kittanning Path of the Indians and so called by the older white settlers within the memory of the writer. In 1753-4 William Trent and George Croghan, partners in the Indian trade, had a Store House above the mouth of Pine Creek; also fenced fields of Indian Corn and numbers of large Canoes and Batteaux, all of which were seized by the French in 1754.

Mss. Affidavit of Croghan and others Carlisle 1756.

Pine Creek empties into the Allegheny River on the north side five miles above the site of Fort Pitt, near the present towns of Sharpsburg and Etna. Indians of the Six Nations appear to have built the town at this point soon after the erection of Fort Pitt. It was known as the "White Mingo town" from the head chief. These Indians came from the "Mingo town" on the north-west side of the Ohio about three miles below the site of the present City of Steubenville near the mouth of Indian Cross Creek and "Mingo Junction" of the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Pittsburgh and Wheeling railways. It was a town inhabited chiefly by the Senecas, called with others of the Six Nations "Mingoes." Washington visited it in October and November 1770 on his way to and from the Kanhawha. He states that it then had about twenty cabins and seventy in-

George Croghan's Journal.

habitants of the Six Nations. According to Thomas Hutchins it was the only Indian Village in 1766 between Fort Pitt and the Falls of the Ohio. It then contained sixty families.

The Monsies were a tribe of the Delawares, speaking a somewhat different dialect. Their settlement was probably the Sewickley town on Evan's Map of 1755 and Scull's of 1770; where the town of Springdale now stands, sixteen miles above Pittsburgh on the north-west side of the Allegheny River. Conrad Weiser passed a night there.

John Conolly and Captain Edward Ward were relatives of George Croghan, their exact relationship is not known.

Susannah, wife of General Prevost, was his only child, she died at Milgrove, Montgomery County, Penna., March 1791. Her heirs tried to recover part of his property but were unsuccessful. The history of George Croghan, the Indians' friend and generous protector is the history of the Indians of Pennsylvania—their Conferences, Treatys and treatment by the white usurpers. George Croghan's House on the Allegheny was erected in 1759-60; burned by the Indians during their outbreak in the summer of 1763, rebuilt on the same spot, was standing the beginning of this Century (19th).

See Ecuyer's Journal in "Fort Pitt."

Deed to George Croghan

Whereas Johonisse, Scarayoday and chiefs or sachems of the Six united Nations of Indians did by

their deed duly executed having date the 2nd day of August A D 1749 for the consideration therein mentioned grant bargain and sell to George Croghan in fee a certain tract of land Beginning on the eastern side of the river Ohio to the northward of an old Indian town called Shannopins Town at the mouth of a run called the Two mile run and running thence up the said two mile run to where it intersects with the heads of the two mile springs where it empties into the Monongahela river, thence down the said two mile springs the same course thereof into the said river Monongahela, thence up the said river Monongahela to where Turtle creek empties itself into the said river thence up the said creek to the first forks thereof, thence up the north or northerly branch of the said creek to the head of the same, thence north or a northerly course until it strikes Plumb Creek thence down said Plumb creek until it empties itself into the river Allegheny and there down the said river Allegheny to the place of beginning where the aforesaid two mile run discharges itself into the said river Ohio containing by estimate Forty thousand acres be the same more or less as by the same deed more fully appears. And whereas said Chiefs or Sachems fully representing the six united Nations aforesaid in full Council Assembled at Fort Stanwix did by their Deed Poll duly executed bearing date the 11th November 1768 for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and conveyed to his most sacred Majesty George III King of Great Britain for the

benefit and behoof of said George Croghan all the before mentioned tract of land; for part of which said lands George Croghan made application unto the Secretarys Office at Philadelphia April 1st 1769 and obtained a special grant for part of the same from the Proprietor of Pennsylvania as appears from the records of the Land Office at Philadelphia, reference being had thereto may more fully appear, which application with surveys were made and returned to the Surveyor Generals Office at Philadelphia. And whereas said George Croghan by Indenture 20th April 1776 granted and conveyed to said Thomas Girty 476½ acres part of the aforesaid Land. Beginning at a Black Oak on the Eastern Bank of the river Allegheny and running thence north to a Sycamore in a small island on Crab Tree run now commonly called Plumb Creek thence down to a Sycamore at the junction with the Allegheny—See Treaty at Fort Stanwix.

Letter from William Trent to Governor Hamilton

Virginia, April 10th, 1753

May it please your honour

I have received a letter just now from Mr Croghan wherein he acquaints me that fifty odd Ottawas, Conewagos, one Dutchman and one of the Six Nations that was their Captain met with some of our people at a place called Kentucky on this side Allegheny river about one hundred and fifty miles from

the Lower Shawanese Town, they took eight Prisoners, five belonging to Mr Croghan and me, the others to Lowry, they took three or four hundred Pounds worth of goods from us, one of them made his escape after he had been a Prisoner three days, three of John Finleys men are killed by the little Pict Town and no account of himself, they robbed Michael Teaffs People near the lakes, there was one Frenchman in Company, the Owendats secured his People and five Horse load of Skins. Mr Croghan is coming thro' the Woods with some Indians and Whites and the rest of the White Men and the Indians are coming up the river in a body though tis a question whether they escape, as three hundred Ottawas were expected at the Lower Town every day and another Party of French and Indians coming down the river, the Indians are in such confusion that there is no knowing who to trust. I expect they will all join the French except the Delawares, as they expect no assistance from the English. The Low Dutchmans name that was with the Party that robbed our People is Philip Philips, his mother lives near Col Johnsons, he was taken by the French Indians about six years ago and has lived every since with them; he intends some time this summer to go and see his mother, if your Honour pleases to acquaint the Governor of New York with it, he may possibly get him secured by keeping it secret, and acquainting Col Johnson with it and ordering him to apprehend him; if the Dutchman once come to understand it, they will

contrive to send him word to keep out of the way.

I intend leaving directly for Allegheny with provisions for our People that are coming through the woods and up the river. I am Your Honours

Most obedient humble servant

WILLIAM TRENT.

(Endorsed James Hamilton)

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF GENERAL SHIRLEY

June 20, 1755, General Braddock wrote to General Shirley from Alexandria "To take his own and Captain Pepperell's Regiment to attempt the reduction of the French Forts at the Straits of Niagara. Two companies of William Pepperell's Regiment and the two Independent companies of New York with such other companies as he should judge necessary for its defense. The Fort at Oswego must be put into such a state of defence, as to enable the Garrison to make a proper resistance in case of being attacked."

Captain Bradstreet was ordered to Oswego by General Braddock with directions to put it into the best posture of defence. Captain Bradstreet found the fort or trading-house so trifling and the situation so bad, that any additional works would be wasted. He decided only to erect some palisades round the back of it, and clear the woods around the camp and fort, while waiting for advice and instructions from General Shirley

William Shirley, colonial governor, was born at Preston in Sussex. His commission was dated 6 May, 1741. The great event of his governorship was

the capture of Louisburg. In 1755 comprehensive operations were undertaken for expelling the French from all territory in North America to which England laid claim. By Braddock's death he became commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. In 1757 he was removed from his governorship. He was very much alarmed during the years 1754-1755 at the French and Indian wars. The alarm was felt not only on the Ohio and Western settlements but along the Lakes. He wrote to Sir Thomas Robinson one of his Majesty's secretaries of State.

"January 24th, 1755. I am concerting for driving the French out of Nova Scotia, before they are ready to strike the first blow there, or if we should be too late for that, the Troops may arrive there in time, at least to prevent the Acadians from rising, and to repel any attempt of the French for making themselves Masters of the Peninsula. Could I be sure that Major General Braddock under whose directions I am with respect to my own Regiment, would order that and Sir William Pepperells, or one of them to Nova Scotia, upon the present intended expedition there. I might from the present success of the Levies for my own Regiment, have trusted to its being completed by the beginning or middle of March, and in such case I would not have raised more than one Regiment of 1000 men to have proceeded with them to Nova Scotia.

"But as the great number of the French Regular Troops now assembled upon the Ohio, and the bad

aspect of affairs in the Western Colonies made it seem doubtful, whether the General might not order mine and Sir William Pepperells Regiments to that part of the Continent, in which case, it appears to me that, Nova Scotia with the Bay of Funda Etc would be exposed to the most imminent danger of being lost to the French unless His Majestys troops should be strengthened with 2000 men. The French on the Ohio river and the troops sent from France to Quebec are not so numerous as the Deserters and the families which have settled in the country of the Twigtwees affirm, but it is certain the French are determined to use their utmost efforts to make themselves Masters of the Lakes and Rivers and all the country between Canada and the Mississippi, together with the numerous Nations of Indians inhabiting it behind the Apalachian Mountains; and if they maintain their ground this year, it seems impossible to prevent a total defection of everyone of the Six Nations to them. If we may judge how determined the French are to establish themselves in the possession of what they pretend to have a right to in Nova Scotia from the lengths they have gone to seize upon and maintain themselves in their groundless pretentions on the Ohio and Country adjacent, it is reasonable to expect they will make the attempt upon the Peninsula, if not prevented by suitable measures on our part.

"If they maintain their ground in the western parts of his Majestys Territories here, they will soon gain

the whole Body of Indians inhabiting that country over to their interest and have established a line of Forts upon the Great Lakes and Rivers from Canada to the Mississippi and the English Colonies from South Carolina to New York. In the southern colonies there are as many Negro slaves capable of bearing Arms as there are white fighting men; all which would be in great danger of being seduced from their fidelity to their masters by promises of liberty, and lands to settle upon and friends to receive and protect them against the English, and it is well known that these Colonies abound with Roman Catholics, Jacobites, Indentured servants for long terms and transported Convicts who might instigate the slaves to rebel or join with them, to which may be added the great numbers of Germans scattered through the Colonies all indifferent about changing the English for a French government, provided they could retain their grants of Land. As to the Colonies of Pennsylvania and New York, in the former the government is composed chiefly of persons whose religious principles prevent them from defending the country and of Germans who could not be depended on by the English government.

"It is believed the city of Albany would surrender to the French upon the first summons if they could preserve their trade by it, and the city of New York might be made an easy prey to the French and Indians."

THOMAS POWNALL

Among the friends of the American Colonies Thomas Pownall should be remembered by the descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution. The designs of Andross, Randolph, Dudley and other champions of unjust taxation, were revived by Governor Shirley. He was an enterprising man, and having mounted to the chair of the New England Province, he saw in a growing country, vast prospects of aggrandizing himself, his family and his friends. Franklin used his influence which was sufficient to discourage Parliament. Mr. Shirley was removed from the government and Mr. Pownall appointed, he was a friend to liberty and to our Constitution.

Thomas Pownall was a native of Lincoln, England. He was appointed secretary to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in 1745. Lieutenant-governor of New Jersey, 1755. Captain-general and governor-in-chief of Massachusetts Bay vice William Shirley, 1757, and captain-general and governor of South Carolina, 1759.

At the beginning of the seven years war with France, which commenced in America in 1754, a number of persons styled commissioners were deputed

from each colony to assemble at Albany to consider the best method they could devise to defend themselves against the French. It was here Franklin made his memorable proposal for a union of the colonies. Pownall was present and sent from there a strong and impressive memorial to Lord Halifax on the subject. Governor Pownall raised seven thousand fighting men for the war and in May, 1759, commanded an expedition to Penobscot River.

This expedition secured to Maine a large and valuable portion of territory. He built a fort on Penobscot River, and "did there hoist the King's Colours which were saluted by the artillery at sunset, and as a Monument thereof, his Excellency ordered a Leaden Plate to be buried at the Root of a Large White Birch Tree." The tree was at the top of a very high hill on the east side of the river. The inscription was "May 23, 1759. Province of Massachusetts Bay—Penobscot Dominions of Great Britain Possession Confirm'd by Thos Pownall Governor." In 1782, after the British Parliament had declared the American colonies independent, the question of the eastern boundary of the new country became one of serious importance. John Adams who with Dr. Franklin and John Jay were our commissioners of negotiation cited Governor Pownall's act of possession and showed to the Count de Vergennes the inscription on the leaden plate.

In 1761 Governor Pownall was recalled to England

and received the appointment of director general or comptroller of the commissariat, with the rank of colonel in the army under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Germany. At the end of the war he was chosen representative in Parliament for Tregony in Cornwall. At this time the hostile designs of the British Cabinet against America became obvious. These designs and the measures which were founded upon them, Governor Pownall strenuously opposed in Parliament. His speeches in Parliament, which are many in number, were all printed by Mr. Almon in his Parliamentary Register.

In the general election in 1775 Governor Pownall was elected representative for Minehead in Somersetshire. Throughout this Parliament he continued to oppose every measure that was inimical to America. With Dr. Franklin he was on terms of sincere friendship. His writings on political subjects were very numerous, among them were "The Administration of the Colonies," "On the Bread Bill," "The Marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland." He published many treatise on antiquities, viz. "Notices and Descriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romance of Gaul," "Roman Antiquities dug up in Bath." Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland, on "Roman Pottery" and "Gothic Architecture," etc. He assisted John Almon in the compilation of "The Remembrancer." He was among those to whom the authorship of the Letters of Junius has been attrib-

uted. He wrote a Topographical Description of such parts of North America as are contained in "The (Annexed) Map of the Middle British Colonies, etc. in North America."

GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK

General Edward Braddock was the son of Edward Braddock who in 1709 was a major-general in the Coldstream Guards. In 1715 he retired from the service and died at Bath, 15th of June, 1725. His son Edward entered the army with the rank of ensign in the grenadier company of the Coldstream Guards, October, 1710, he was appointed a lieutenant 1st of August, 1716. April 2d, 1743, he had risen to the rank of a lieutenant-colonel, as a reward for his services in that memorable battle when the Irish Brigade fiercely swept away the ranks of the British (Fontenoy).

He was with Cumberland when he pursued King Charles in the winter of 1745-6 and was with the army in Flanders. On the 29th of March he was gazetted a major-general and in March he was appointed to the command of the troops to be sent to America.

September, 1754, it was decided to send two regiments of foot, the 44th Colonel Sir Peter Halket 1755.
and the 48th Colonel Thomas Dunbar to America. The King's Independent companies in America were to be under Braddock's command. With his staff and a small part of the troops he sailed on the 21st

of December and as soon after his arrival as he could, summoned the different governors of the English settlements to meet him at Alexandria to determine on the best course. It was decided that Shirley and Pepperell's regiments should proceed to Lake Ontario. Colonel Johnson was to invest Crown Point and General Braddock was to attack Fort Duquesne. As soon as M. de Contrecoeur who commanded at that fort heard of the approach of the English army, he sent M. Dumas with a few French and Indians to observe the motions of the English. Not hearing any brisk firing from them he advanced and soon found himself surprised into a victory. The British troops fled. Major General Braddock died of his wounds. Sir Peter Halket was killed. There were about 200 killed and 400 wounded.

General Braddock on landing had proceeded towards Fort Du Quesne with about 1300 men mostly British, and the necessary artillery, ammunition and provisions, leaving the main body of the convoy under the care of Colonel Dunbar, with orders to join him as soon as possible. On the 9th of July the Monongahela was crossed first by 300 men, then by 200, then by the general and with the column of artillery, baggage and main body of the army. About one o'clock a quick and heavy fire was heard from the front. The detachment of the 300 men gave way and fell back in great consternation upon the main body, who were hastening to sustain them. The men fell into such a panic, and confusion that could not

be remedied, that the enemy obtained a complete victory, killing and wounding a great many and obliging the rest to quit the ground leaving behind them the artillery, ammunition, provisions and baggage. The number of the enemy is uncertain. By one account there were about 400 Indians and 80 Frenchmen. But whatever may have been their number, they made sad havoc with the British soldiers and officers. At the lowest computation there were between 600 and 700 soldiers, officers and privates killed or wounded besides pioneers, wagoners, servants, etc.

Major General Braddock died of his wounds.

The aide-de-camp, Robert Orme and Roger Morris were wounded.

William Shirley, secretary, son of General Shirley, was killed.

Sir John St. Clair wounded.

Sir Peter Halket Colonel killed.

Lieutenant-colonel Gage wounded.

Captain Tatton killed.

Captain Gethins killed and many subalterns killed and wounded.

COLONEL BOUQUET

When the English learned the events in America, they resolved to send in the winter of 1754-5 Pepperel's, Shirley's, Halket's and Dunbar's regiments to America to guard the frontiers and forts. The first two were destined for Oswego and the other two for Virginia and the Ohio.

France learning of the departure of these regiments for America, likewise resolved to send the Queen's Regiment and the regiment of Artois, Burgundy, Languedoc, Guienne and Bearn. Notwithstanding these active preparations for hostilities in America, war was not formally declared by England until May 18th, 1756, and by France on the 9th of June of that year.

Vice Admiral Boscawen sailed for America on the 22nd April 1755, with a squadron of eleven ships of the line and one frigate, bearing in all five thousand nine hundred and forty-five men. In 1757 part of a battalion of Royal Americans, about 1000 of the Pennsylvania, 300 Maryland and 600 Virginia provincials commanded by Colonel Stanwix were ordered for the protection of the Western frontiers, and in Canada part of a battalion of Royal Americans commanded by Colonel Bouquet, with three independent

companies and the colony troops were to be employed for the same purpose. The Royal Americans was partly composed of German and Swiss settlers in America and was to be formed of four battalions each of one thousand men. As it was necessary that the officers should speak German, an Act of Parliament authorized the appointment of foreign Protestants who had served abroad as officers or engineers. Among those chosen were Henry Bouquet, Captain Haldiman and Captain Ecuyer, all of French Huguenot descent. The Huguenots was the name given in the sixteenth century to the Protestants or Calvinists of France. After a long period during which they increased in numbers notwithstanding occasional persecution under Francis I and Henry II, the free exercise of their religion was secured to them by the Edict of January 1562. They were driven by the violation of that Edict to take up arms against the government of Francis II.

Their leaders were of the Houses of Bourbon, King of Navarre and Prince of Conde and Admiral Coligny. They were powerful in numbers, in wealth and consequence. A very large proportion of the higher nobility, of the middle nobility and gentry, especially in the central and south-western parts of France; the whole or greater part of the population in such towns as Rouen, La Rochelle, Dieppe and Nismes, finally a large body among the peasantry in some districts especially in the south belonged to the Protestant faith. During the wars of the 16th cen-

tury they gradually lost ground, and after the conversion of Henry IV most of the chiefs among the nobility abandoned the faith. They sustained two civil wars in the following century against Louis XIII. The most famous edict of modern history is the Edict of Nantes issued by Henry V in 1598 to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion, this after continuing in force nearly a century was repealed by Louis XIV. The depopulation caused by the sword was increased by emigration. About half a million of France's most useful and industrious subjects emigrated. About 5000 refugees passed into England.

In the cities of Lyons, Orleans and Rouen, Bourges, Angers and Toulouse, the royal orders for massacring the Protestants were most implicitly obeyed. In Provence, Claude de Savoye Count de Tende, absolutely refused to pay obedience to so detestable a command. St. Heren, governor of Auvergne and De Gordes, who commanded in the province of Dauphine, likewise declined to obey the orders sent to them for the extermination of the Calvinists. The Bishop of Liezieux protected them from injury in his diocese, as did the mareschal of Matignon in the city of Alencon. The number of Huguenots put to death in the various provinces is estimated as from 20,000 to 50,000. In 1682 the bishop of Quebec announced. "It is of importance not to impair the Edict prohibiting Huguenots settling in Canada or Acadie." General Henry Bouquet of a noble French

family, was born at Rolle in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. In 1736 he was a cadet in the service of the States-General of Holland and in 1738 was ensign in the regiment of Constant. Thence he passed into the service of the king of Sardinia, who was at war with France and Spain. In 1748, he was engaged by the Prince of Orange with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the outbreak of the war between the French and English settlers in America in 1754, he was appointed by the King of England, lieutenant-colonel of the Royal American regiment. When Bouquet with his troops arrived in Philadelphia, he found that no preparations had been made for their reception. The Governor Denny acquainted the Council that notwithstanding the order given by him to the magistrates and his messages to the Assembly, and repeated applications made by Colonel Bouquet to the Provincial commissioners, the King's forces still remained in a most miserable condition. The weather was cold, and the smallpox was increasing among the soldiers to such a degree that the whole town would soon become a hospital. Colonel Bouquet appealed to the governor for protection for his soldiers. A new hospital was promised to him by the managers, but they drew back from their promises and he could neither get the new hospital or any house for a hospital. Quarters were demanded for 500 men, a hospital for the sick, a storehouse, a guardroom for an officer and men and billets for forty-seven officers and subalterns,

or the use of private houses. Warrant was given by the governor to the officers of the city and county of Philadelphia to provide proper quarters for the troops. The plan of the campaign of 1758 was wisely matured and committed for execution to men who had reputations to sustain and fortunes to create. Abercrombie commanded in chief with Amherst for his second, aided by Brigadiers Wolfe and Forbes. The designated objects of attack were Louisburg, the forts on the Lakes and Fort Du Quesne on the Ohio. Major General Amherst, with 12,000 men aided by the fleet laid siege to Louisburg, and captured it, after a defence of seven weeks. General Abercrombie with the main body composed of 7000 regulars and 10000 English troops undertook the expedition against the northern forts. He first attempted Ticonderoga, a fort erected by the French on the narrow neck of land which divides Lake George from Champlain. He was repulsed with the loss of 2000 men, killed and wounded. Among the killed was Brigadier-general Lord Howe. He captured Fort Frontignac.

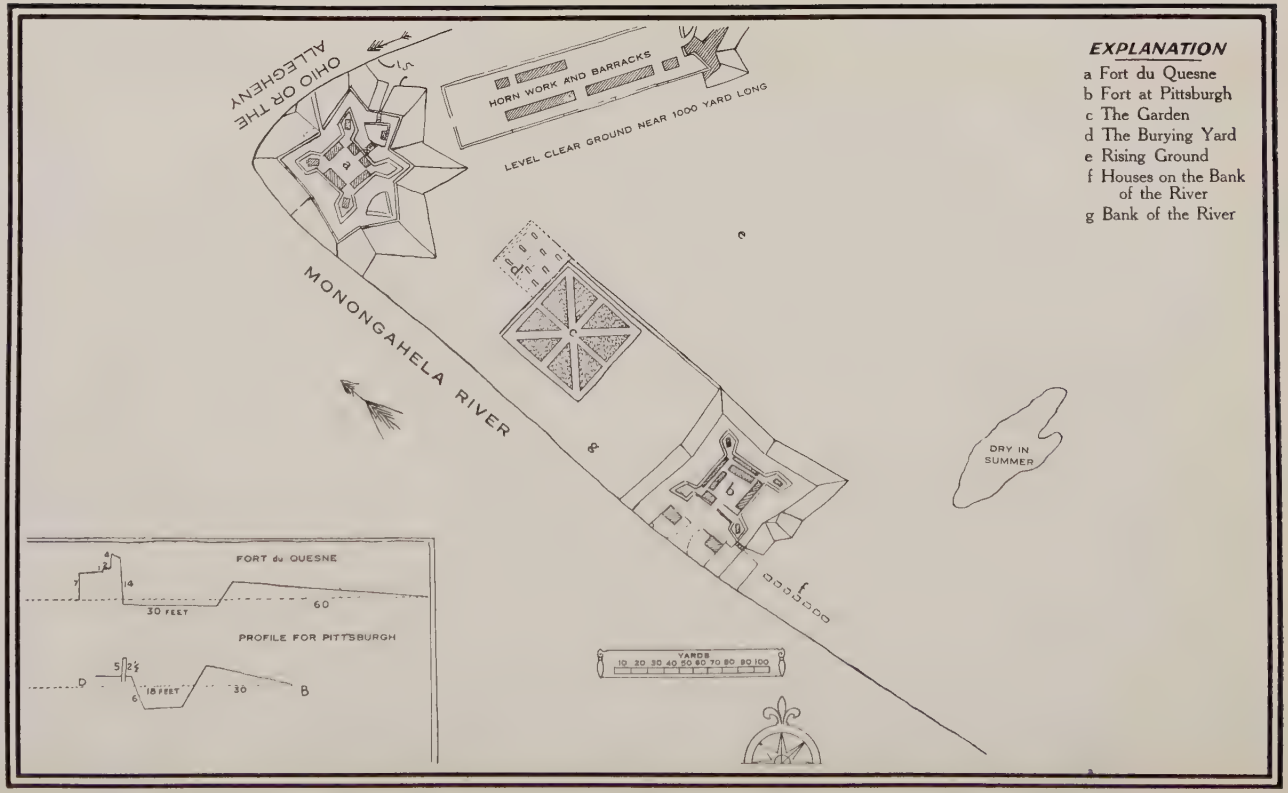
The command of the next expedition against Fort Du Quesne was confided to Brigadier Forbes. His force amounted to about 7000 men, consisting of twelve hundred Highlanders, 350 Royal Americans, 2700 Provincials from Pennsylvania, 100 from Delaware, 1600 from Virginia, 250 from Maryland, 150 from North Carolina and about one thousand wagoners and laborers. The troops from Virginia,

North Carolina and Maryland were ordered to assemble at Winchester under Colonel Washington and the Pennsylvania forces at Raystown (Bedford) where Colonel Bouquet had marched his troops in advance of General Forbes who remained in Philadelphia, until the combined army would be in readiness to move forward. But the ill health of General Forbes, the difficulties in procuring supplies and means of transportation, detained the army until late in the season. The general after leaving Philadelphia was detained by sickness at Carlisle. He expected to join Colonel Bouquet at Bedford in July, but did not reach there until September, where he was joined by Colonel Washington. Colonel Bouquet had then advanced to Loyalhanna. General Forbes with the main body did not arrive there until the last of October. Unfortunately Major Grant was detached with 800 men, to make observations. The party was surprised and defeated by Captain Aubry with seven or eight hundred Frenchmen and an unknown number of savages. Their triumph at Grant's Hill ruined the French. The Indians gathered there from the distant Lakes returned home, thinking that the English were conquered. The troops from Detroit and the Illinois had likewise retired and De Ligneries had in his command but 500 men. 1759.

Post sent by the Quakers had used his influence, otherwise there would have been a defeat like that of Braddock. Colonel Bouquet still continuing at

Gordon.

Loyal Hanna, the enemy resolved to attack him in his camp. A force of about 1200 French and 200 Indians, commanded by De Vetri attacked him on the eleventh of October, but was compelled to draw off with considerable loss after a combat of four hours. A second attack was made during the night, but some shells thrown from the camp compelled them to retreat. The loss of the English amounted to 67 rank and file, killed and wounded. Upon the 24th of October General Forbes proceeded from Raystown to Loyal Hanna. He remained there until the 17th of November. On the twelfth of that month Colonel Washington being out with a scouting party, fell in with a number of the enemy about three miles from the camp, whom he attacked, killing one, and taking three prisoners; among the latter was an Englishman, who had been captured by the Indians in Lancaster County, from whom we received information of the state of the garrison at Quebec. Unfortunately the fire of Washington's party being heard at the camp, Colonel Mercer with a number of Virginians were sent to his assistance. The two parties approaching in the dusk of the evening, mistook each other for enemies, a number of shots were exchanged by which a lieutenant and some Virginians were killed. On the 13th of November, a force of 1000 men under Colonel John Armstrong arrived and the general followed on the seventeenth with 4,300 effective men leaving strong garrisons at Raystown and Loyal Hanna.


OHIO OR THE ALLEGHENY
HORN WORK AND BARRACKS
LEVEL CLEAR GROUND NEAR 1000 YARD LONG
MONONGAHELA RIVER
DRY IN SUMMER
EXPLANATION
a Fort du Quesne
b Fort at Pittsburgh
c The Garden
d The Burying Yard
e Rising Ground
f Houses on the Bank of the River
g Bank of the River
FORT du QUESNE
30 FEET
60
PROFILE FOR PITTSBURGH
18 FEET
30
YARDS
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

The garrison of Fort Du Quesne unsustained by their savage allies and hopeless of reinforcements, the Canadian force lately engaged at Loyal Hanna having retired, held the place only until the approach of the English army. On the twenty-fourth of November, when Forbes was within a days march of the fort they burned and abandoned it and escaped by the Ohio River. The ruined fortification was garrisoned by 450 men under the command of Colonel Mercer. The remainder of the army was marched into the interior. The Fort at Loyal Hanna was repaired or rather rebuilt by Bouquet and its name changed to Ligonier in honor of Lord Ligonier the descendant of a Huguenot. The French after firing 1758.
the buildings and destroying the stores retired to Fort Machault (Venango) and without a blow abandoned the long desired and dearly bought prize to the English. On the 25th of November 1758 the standard of Great Britain was raised on the ruins of Fort Duquesne. M. de Ligneries was ordered to Niagara with 3000 men, where he took part in the battle and was wounded on the arm. He had been an active officer; he had made the campaign against the Indians at Forts L'Assumption and Acadia. He was at the defeat of the Mohawks and Dutch by Chevalier de la Corne and M. St Pierre at Montreal. Pierre Francois, Marquis de Vedreuil Cavagnac, the last governor of Canada under French domination was the son of the former Governor of New France who succeeded M. de Callieres in the government of

Canada in 1703. His son Pierre Francois was born in Quebec in 1698. Having joined the military service he rose to the rank of major in the Marine Corps. In 1733 he was appointed governor of Les Trois Rivieres, a province in Canada, and in 1743 governor of Louisiana. In 1755 he became governor of New France. After his return to France, he was imprisoned in the Bastile on some charges preferred against him by the friends of Montcalm. A trial before the Chatelet de Paris exonerated him from all blame in his administration of the affairs of Canada. He was released from imprisonment but stripped of nearly all his worldly possessions; he died in 1764.

On the 24th of November 1758, Forbes with his army took possession of Fort Duquesne. The French and their savages were not very remote. There was no shelter excepting a few tents. The army was set to work to build a fort on the bank of the Monongahela, at West Street, which was garrisoned by 200 men.

A list of Officers in First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment:

John Armstrong, Colonel Commanding
Hugh Mercer, Lieutenant Colonel
Patrick Work, Major
George Armstrong, Captain
Edward Ward, Captain
Robert Callender, Captain

James Patterson, Captain
John N Weatherholt, Captain
Patrick Davis, Captain
William Armstrong, Captain
James Potter, Captain
John Prentice, Captain
James Hynd Shaw, Captain Lieutenant
Nicholas Conrad, Lieutenant
Thomas Hutchins, Lieutenant and Quarter Master
Henry Griger, Lieutenant
William Blythe, Lieutenant
James Hughes, Lieutenant
Robert Anderson, Lieutenant
Joseph Halkner, Lieutenant
George Craighead, Lieutenant
Joseph Quicksale, Lieutenant
John Lytle, Lieutenant
John Philip DeHaas, Lieutenant
Edmund Matthews, Lieutenant
Thomas Haip, Ensign
John Kennedy, Ensign
Hugh Crawford, Ensign
Frederick von Homback, Ensign
Conrad Butcher, Ensign
Samuel Montgomery, Ensign
James Pyper, Ensign
Caspar Stadler, Ensign
-Orndt, Ensign
Andrew Wilkes, Ensign

A list of the Officers of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment:

June, 1760

James Burd, Colonel Commanding
Thomas Lloyd, Lieutenant Colonel
Joseph Shippen, Major
Jacob Orndt, Captain
David Jameson, Captain
John Hambright, Captain
Levi Trump, Captain
Jacob Morgan, Captain
Asher Clayton, Captain
Thomas Smallman, Captain
Samuel Atlee, Captain
Charles Broadhead, Captain
Jacob Thearn, Lieutenant
Samuel Humphreys, Lieutenant
William Patterson, Lieutenant
Samuel Miles, Lieutenant
Joseph Scott, Lieutenant
Patrick Allison, Lieutenant
Alexander McKee, Lieutenant
William Clapham, Lieutenant
John Morgan, Lieutenant
Caleb Graydon, Lieutenant
Edward Biddle, Lieutenant
Henry Haller, Lieutenant
Adam Henry, Ensign
Francis Johnson, Ensign
Jacob Morgan, Ensign

John Baird, Ensign
Martin Heister, Ensign
George Price, Ensign
David Clayton, Ensign
Andrew Wackerberg, Ensign
——— Courshod, Ensign

Per Tot Discrimina

On the other side are represented the confluence of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers. A fort in flames in the forks of the rivers, at the approach of General Forbes carried in a Litter, followed with the army marching in columns with cannon. The Motto "Ohio Brittanick Consilio Manuque"
This is to be worn around the neck with a dark blue ribbon.
N B General Forbes is of opinion that such of your officers as wish to provide themselves with the above medal should have a copy of this letter as a warrant for their wearing it

Address. Colonel Henry Bouquet of the Royal American Regiment

General Forbes died in Philadelphia on the 11th of March 1759. Colonel Hugh Mercer was left in command

Officers at Fort Pitt in July 1759 were
Colonel Hugh Mercer
Captains Waggoner, Woodward, Prentice, Morgan Smallman, Ward and Clayton
Lieutenants—Mathews, Hydler, Biddle, Conrod,

Kennedy, Sumner, Anderson, Hutchins, Dangerfield.

Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum. Tendimus in Latinm: sedes ubi fata quietas Ostendunt

Virgil A 1, 201

Through chance, though peril lies our way
To Latium, where the fates display
A mansion of abiding stay—

Covington

General Forbes

Brigadier John Forbes born in 1710, was a son of Colonel Forbes of Pittencrieff County, Fife. In his younger days he was bred to the profession of physic; prefering a military life he purchased into the regiment of Scots Greys. He reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel November 29th, 1750. He was aid-de-camp to Sir James Campbell who commanded the British cavalry at Fontenoy.

He was present with his regiment at Lafelett. He was given the colonelcy of the 17th foot on 25th of February, 1757. Soon afterwards he was sent to America as adjutant-general and on the 28th December he was appointed a brigadier and was charged with the capture of Fort Duquesne.

His force consisted of Highlanders and Royal Americans. He found the fort abandoned. He wrote to Pitt 27 November,

"I have used the freedom of giving your name to Fort Du Quesne, as I hope it was in some measure

the being actuated by your spirits that now makes us masters of the Place." Leaving a garrison of 200 provincials Forbes returned to Philadelphia in a prostrate condition. He died there March 1759, in the forty-ninth year of his age. According to Bouquet the success of the expedition was entirely due to him, "in all his measures he has shown the greatest firmness and ability."

Washington also recognized his great merit.

FORT PITT

The general peace which put an end to a bloody war, did not subdue the Indians. They were busy in planning the destruction of all the forts and settlements and sudden attack upon the frontiers. The originators of the plan were Kiashuta (Guyasuta) a Seneca chief noted for his deceit and eloquence and Pontiac principal chief of the Ottawas. He was now about fifty years old and had always been a friend of the French. At the close of the year 1762 he sent messengers to the different nations, bearing with them the war-belt of wampum. In ancient times wampum consisted of small shells strung together and were of various sizes and colors, black, purple and white.

The Indians first massacred the traders and seized on their effects. They completely destroyed the property of George Croghan and William Trent, who had been for a long time Indian traders. They made themselves masters of Le Boeuf, Venango, Presque Isle and Sandusky and had entirely invested Fort Pitt. Captain Ecuyer who commanded in this Fort, took every possible means to maintain his post and repulse the enemy.

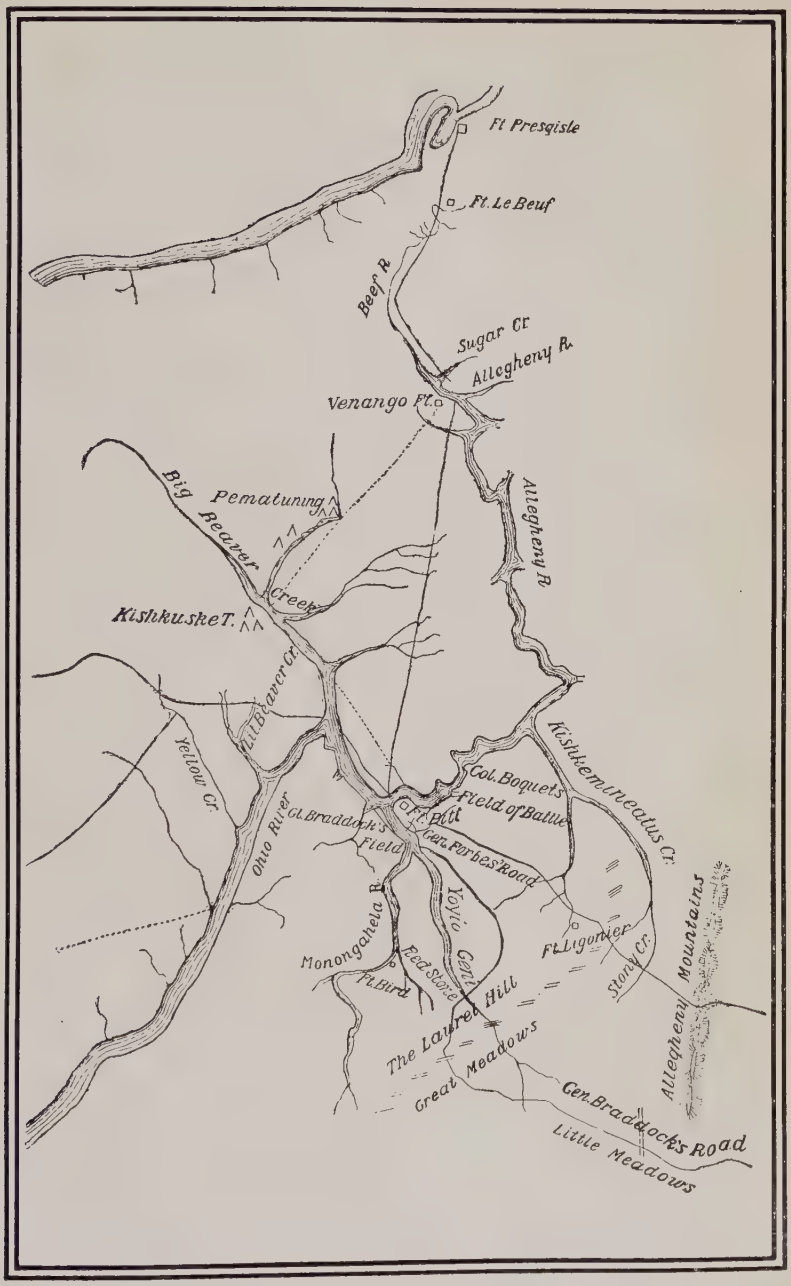
Sir Jeffrey Amherst commanded in America but

he was a commander almost without troops. The army which had conquered the French in this quarter of America, was now almost destroyed by the West-India service. It was necessary to put an immediate stop to the horrid cruelties; he sent invalids to the nearest garrisons to relieve troops that were fit for active service. A small body was collected for the relief of Detroit. These troops were commanded by Captain Dalyell, he arrived at Detroit on the 30th of July 1763. Pontiac the Indian chief with the numerous tribes had closely blockaded it and had summoned Major Gladwin to surrender the fort. Colonel Bouquet was ordered to the relief of Fort Pitt with the poor remains of the forty-second and seventy-seventh regiments. These corps had been worn out by the expedition to Havanna. They were the Royal Highlanders and Royal Americans. Orders had been given to prepare a convoy of provisions, but such was the terror and consternation of the inhabitants that no provision had been made before he reached Carlisle. In eighteen days after his 1763.
arrival in Carlisle the stores and necessary carriages were ready. The county of Cumberland could muster no militia to oppose the Indians. Colonel Bouquet was obliged to depend entirely on himself, having no further supplies to expect from the province, nor any reinforcements from the general, who had already given him every man that was in a condition to quit the hospital. In the mean time Fort Ligonier was in great danger of falling into the hands

of the Indians. Its defences were bad and the garrison weak. The attacks of the Indians were repulsed by the conduct and bravery of Lieutenant Blane who commanded there. The preservation of this post was of the utmost consequence from its situation and from a magazine of provisions it contained. Colonel Bouquet dispatched thirty men to join the garrison. He left his wagons at Fort Ligonier and proceeded with pack horses. When near Bushy Run about one o'clock in the afternoon his advance guard was attacked by the Indians, they were beaten off and pursued some distance, but when the pursuit ceased, they returned to the attack, and were joined by others. As soon as the savages were driven from one place they appeared at another.

Gordon's History of Penna.

At night the army encamped on the battle ground placing the wounded in the middle, the troops encompassing the whole. The morning was awakened by the shouts and yells of the savages who encircled the camp and endeavored in this way to create terror. Knowing that everything depended upon bringing the Indians to close combat. For this purpose he contrived the following stratagem. He ordered two companies most advanced to fall within the circle and their places to be filled by opening the files to the right and left. A company of infantry and one of grenadiers were placed in ambush to support the two first who moved on the feigned retreat, but were designed to begin the real attack. The Indians fell into the snare. Mistaking these movements for a re-


Ft Presqisle
Ft. Le Beuf
Beef R.
Sugar Cr
Allegheny R.
Venango Ft.
Allegheny R
Big Beaver
Pematuning
Creek
Kishkuskee T.
Lit. Beaver Cr
Yellow Cr
Ohio Riv.
Kishkeminetas Cr.
Col. Boquet's
Field of Battle
Ft Pitt
Gl. Braddock's
Field
Gen. Forbes's Road
Monongahela R.
Youghiogeny
Ft. Ligonier
Stony Cr.
Allegheny Mountains
Ft. Burd
Redstone
The Laurel Hill
Great Meadows
Gen. Braddocks Road
Little Meadows

treat they abandoned the woods, advanced intrepidly, pouring in a galling fire. The retreating companies suddenly turned upon them. The Indians resisted for a time but soon gave way and fled leaving many dead upon the ground. The loss of the Indians was about 60, that of the English about 50 killed and 60 wounded. After their defeat the Indians removed to the Muskingum and Bouquet was able to relieve Fort Pitt without more fighting.

Account transmitted by Colonel Bouquet to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, August 11, 1763. 1763.

"Sir We arrived here yesterday without further opposition, than scattered shots along the road. The Delawares, Shawnese, Wiandots and Mingoes, had closely beset and attacked this fort from the 27th of July to the 1st instant, when they quitted it to march against us. The boldness of those savages is hardly credible. They had taken post under the banks of both rivers, close to the fort, where digging holes they kept an incessant fire, and threw fire arrows. They are good marksmen and though our people were under cover, they killed one and wounded seven. Captain Ecuyer is wounded in the leg by an arrow. I should not do justice to that officer, should I omit mentioning that, without engineer, or any other artificers than a few Shipweights he has raised a parapet of logs around the fort, above the old one (which, having not been finished, was too low and enfiladed) palisaded the inside of the area, constructed a fire engine; and in short, has taken all precautions

which art judgment could suggest for the preservation of this post, open before on the three sides, which had suffered by the floods. The inhabitants have acted with spirit against the enemy, and in the repairs of the fort. Captain Ecuyer expresses an entire satisfaction in their conduct. The artillery and the small number of regulars, have done their duty with distinction."

Sir Jeffrey Amherst's letters add to the above account, that by his last intelligence the number of savages in the two actions of the 5th and 6th of August slain, was about sixty, and a great many wounded in the pursuit. That the three principal ringleaders of those people, who had the greatest share in fomenting the present troubles, and were concerned in the murder of Colonel Clapham, were Kiasuta (Guyasuta) a Senecca chief, Custaloga Delaware chief and some Shawnese.

Return of killed and wounded in the two actions on the 5th and 6th of August, 1763, 42nd. or Royal Highlanders, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 25 privates killed.

42nd Regiment. Captain Lieutenant John Graham, Lieutenant McIntosh and Lieutenant Joseph Randal killed. Lieutenant Duncan Campbell wounded. 60th Regiment. Lieutenant James Dow wounded. 77th Regiment. Lieutenant Donald Campbell wounded. Privates, 43 killed and 46 wounded.

It was at this time while waiting for orders from General Amherst that Colonel Bouquet built the Block House. In 1763 there were 162 houses in Pittsburgh. To prevent the houses being used by the Indians, they were destroyed, and the inhabitants took refuge in the fort. There were 221 men, 73 women and 38 children. The Indians having retreated to the Muskingum were supplied with ammunition by the French traders and began revaging and murdering with their usual barbarity.

Colonel Bouquet was obliged to put an end to the operations of this campaign not having sufficient force to pursue the enemy beyond the Ohio. The following orders from his Majesty shows his opinion, of the conduct and bravery of the officers and army.

"Head Quarters, New York Jan 5, 1764

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Commander in Chief, his royal approbation of the conduct and bravery of Colonel Bouquet, and the officers and troops under his command, in the two actions of the 5th and 6th of August, in which, notwithstanding the many circumstances of difficulty and distress they laboured under, and the unusual spirit and resolution of the Indians, they repelled and defeated the repeated attacks of the savages, and conducted their convoy safe to Fort Pitt.

signed Moncrif
Major of Brigade

"To Colonel Bouquet, or officer commanding at Fort Pitt"

The Indians were not only forced to give up their designs on Fort Pitt but abandoned all the country between Presque Isle and Sandusky, but the ensuing spring they again commenced ravaging and murdering with their usual barbarity. To stop these ravages General Gage resolved to attack them again in their own country. Colonel Bradstreet was ordered to attack the nations living near the Lake, another corps under Colonel Bouquet were ordered to attack the other nations between the Ohio and the Lakes; the Delawares, Shawnese, Mingoes and Mohickons. Colonel Bouquet's expedition was to proceed by land, through deep woods, and an unexplored country, without roads or posts. Every necessary was to be carried with them, ammunition, baggage and provision necessary for the troops during the whole expedition. Part of the 42nd and 60th regiment were ordered on this expedition and were to be joined by 200 friendly Indians and troops from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The Virginia troops joined the army at Pittsburgh the latter end of September. Part of the army had joined Colonel Bouquet at Fort Loudon August 14th. While Colonel Bouquet was at Fort Loudon, he received dispatches from Colonel Bradstreet dated from Presque Isle August 14, informing him that he had concluded a peace with the Delawares and Shawnese. Colonel Bouquet and General Gage seeing

clearly that they were not sincere, but continued their depredations, refused to ratify the treaty. Some Indians that presented themselves at the fort desiring a conference were detained as spies. One of them was sent with a message to the Indians that Colonel Bradstreet had been asked for peace but as they were still murdering the people he would proceed against their towns as soon as the army joined him. In his speech to them he said, "I will put it once more in your power to save yourselves and your families from total destruction. You are to leave the path open for my expresses from here to Detroit and as I am now to send two men with dispatches to Colonel Bradstreet who commands on the Lakes, I desire to know whether you will send two of your people with them to bring them safe back. I will allow you ten days to bring me back an answer."

On the 1st of October, two of the Six Nation tribes, an Onondago and Oneida Indian, came to Fort Pitt and endeavored to dissuade the colonel from proceeding with the army. He told them he could not trust the Indians and would proceed to Tuscarowas, where he would hear them. Having with great difficulty collected his troops, he was ready to proceed from Fort Pitt with about 1500 men, including drivers and other followers of the army. One woman belonging to each corps, and two nurses for the general hospital were permitted to follow the army.

The colonel addressed the troops expressing the greatest confidence in the bravery of the troops. A

corps of Virginia volunteers advanced first. Under cover of this corps the axmen and two companies of light infantry followed in three divisions under the direction of the chief engineer to clear paths. Next marched part of the 42nd and of the 60th on the right hand path. Part of the 42nd two deep on the centre path. The first battalion of Pennsylvania marched to the left of the centre. The reserve corps followed and then the 2nd battalion of Pennsylvania. A party of light horsemen marched behind the square, followed by an other corps of Virginia volunteers, then the Pennsylvania volunteers.

The army decamped from Fort Pitt on Wednesday October 3rd, and marched about one mile and a half. October 4th marched 2 miles following the course of the Ohio River. The next day's march was nine miles and a quarter. October 5th they passed through Logstown. The next day's march was nearly 10 miles. October 6th they crossed Beaver Creek. The next day's march 12 miles. 7th October marched over 6 miles. 8th October over 11 miles. October 9th reached Yellow Creek. Wednesday 10th over seven miles. 11th crossed a branch of Muskingum River. 12th marched over 10 miles. 13th crossed Nemenshehelas Creek, marched over 8 miles. 15th the army moved 2 miles, 40 perches down the Muskingham to camp No. 13. The day following, six Indians came to inform the colonel that all their chiefs were assembled about eight miles from the camp and were ready to treat with him for peace.

He answered that he would meet them the next day. He reproached them bitterly for their cruelty. He said "I give you twelve days from this date to deliver into my hands all the prisoners in your possession" and they were to furnish the prisoners with clothing, provisions and horses to carry them to Fort Pitt.

Many chiefs were present. Among the most important were chiefs Custaloga and Beaver with twenty warriors of the Delawares. A chief and six warriors from the Shawnese. These chiefs and Turtle Heart were the speakers. The Indians promised to deliver to Colonel Bouquet all their white prisoners. On the ninth of November 206 were delivered to him in the camp which he had prepared and stockaded. On November 18th the army decamped and marched for Fort Pitt. For these military services Colonel Bouquet received the rank of brigadier-general and was ordered to Pensacola. Before leaving Philadelphia he made his will. After specifying some legacies, he bequeathed to his father if then living or after him to Colonel Lewis Bouquet all the effects of any nature which he possessed in the continent of Europe. To Colonel Frederick Haldiman he bequeathed everything he possessed in North America without any exception, upon the condition of paying his debts and legacies. Colonel Haldiman was his executor. He arrived in Pensacola, August 28th, 1765 and fell a victim to the yellow fever nine days after.

From a note book which belonged to William M.

Darlington of Pittsburgh is copied this record of the burial of Colonel Bouquet.

"On a visit to London in 1882, among the Bouquet, Haldiman papers in the Library of the British Museum I found an Inventory of the personal effects of the deceased General by his Administrator and former secretary Francis Hutchinson, among the items are these. 'Paid six soldiers for carrying the corpse to the grave. For furnishing railing etc around the grave 41 pounds 5 shillings.' There is nothing to indicate the place of burial; but in an outline or ground plan of the Fort, General Bouquet's monument is marked in the centre of a space, between the two ranges of Soldiers Barracks, in the rear of the Barracks of the officers. The monument according to the scale on the map stood near the margin of the Bay. Fort George or St. George was a strong stockade, the buildings of wood. It was captured by the Spanish troops under Galvez, May 8th, 1781, after a siege of four months. Much of it was destroyed. It is not probable that anything remains now of the buildings, much less of the monument. The Spaniards occupied Florida until its transfer to the United States in 1821. Being a Protestant of Huguenot descent he could not be buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Pensacola.

"The Redoubt or Block House was built by Bouquet in 1764 at Fort Pitt and is now the only monument of a soldier whose memory should be preserved,

not only by the Daughters of the American Revolution, but by all Americans."

General Henry Bouquet was the owner of an estate called Long Meadow. It was in Frederick County, Maryland. This county was formed into Washington County in 1776. The Long Meadows was the name of a large body of land extending across Maryland into Pennsylvania a few miles north-east of Hagerstown. The first owner was Thomas Cresap. He built a fort of stone and logs over a spring at Long Meadows, now in ruins. Colonel Bouquet was also a member of the Ohio Company, which owned immense tracts of land.

Sir Frederick Haldiman, lieutenant-general, colonel commandant of the 60th foot, governor and commander-in-chief in Canada from 1778 to 1785, was born October 1718 in Switzerland. Like his countryman and brother officer Colonel Henry Bouquet he was in the Sardinian army during the campaign against the Spaniards in Italy. He was appointed captain with the title of lieutenant-colonel in the regiment of Swiss guards in the service of Holland in 1755.

In 1756 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 62nd Royal Americans, afterwards 60th foot. He went to America in 1758 and distinguished himself at the attack on Ticonderoga, 8th July 1758 and by his defence of Oswego against 4000 French and Indians. In August, 1775, he was summoned to Eng-

land to give information on the state of the colonies. In 1778 he was appointed governor of Canada, which post he held until November, 1784, when he returned to England. He died at Yverdum Canton of Neufchatel, 5th June 1791.

Burke.

William Haviland was born in Ireland 1718. December 1739 he was appointed ensign in Spottiswood's regiment with which he served at Carthagena and Porto Bello. He became major in 1750 and lieutenant-colonel in 1752. In 1757 he took the regiment to America and was with Abercromby at Ticonderoga in 1758. In 1760 he commanded a force of 3,400 men against Isle-aux-Noix. He commanded at the conquest of Havanna. He became lieutenant-general 1772 and general in 1783. During the American War of Independence he had command at Whitehaven for a short time and in 1779, during the alarms of a French invasion, he was appointed to command the Western district with headquarters at Plymouth. He died 16th September, 1784, at his seat in Buckinghamshire.

Jeffrey Amherst was born in 1717, was an ensign in the guards in 1731 and aide-de-camp to General Ligonier, then commanding in Germany. He served on Ligonier's staff at Dettingen and Fontenoy. His great military services were all performed in the years 1758, 1759, and 1760. His greatest glory is to have conquered Canada.

REDOUBT OF FORT PITT

Bricks in England have several names according to their forms, dimension, uses, method of making etc.

Compas bricks which were of a circular form—concave or hollow bricks, flat on one side, hollowed on the other, used for conveying water underground —cogging bricks used under the coping of walls—Dutch or Flemish bricks, used to pave yards and stables, vats and cisterns. Clinkers are bricks that are glazed by the fire in burning. Sandal bricks are such as lie outmost in a kiln and consequently are soft—bricks for walls were made very large—12 inches long, 6 broad. Bricks are commonly red, the method of drying bricks has changed from year to year.

Brick kilns were erected near cities—bricks being too heavy for long transportation. The chain of mountains in Virginia was a barrier hard to overcome. General Forbes marched from Philadelphia July 1758 and did not reach Fort Du Quesne until November. Fort Du Quesne and the other forts in the west were altogether of wood, called stockades—as was also the first fort, a small military work on the bank of the Monongahela at West Street. Fort Pitt was built partly of brick made in the vicinity—

material was plentiful there. Clay and limestone for plaster and sand. Many of the soldiers were mechanics and for finishing the interior mechanics were brought from Philadelphia. They had one wagon for materials and walked all the way—when they had finished the interior of the fort they built batteaux. The bricks in Fort Pitt and Bouquet's brick redoubt or block house were laid in a peculiar way, called Flemish bonds. Bricklayers in Pittsburgh still use that name.

August 1759—Captain Gordon, chief engineer, arrived with most of the artificers.
(Hugh Mercer)—"We are preparing the materials for building with what expedition so few men are capable of."

The fort erected by General Stanwix was four sided—two sides on the land side were of brick—the others stockade. The earth was thrown up so as to form a rampart—this rampart was supported by what military men call a revetment or brick work perpendicular. During the French, Indian and English wars with America there was no trade between Europe and America. The Flemish ports were closed. No bricks were brought from there—we only preserved the name Flemish bonds—that name had been used in England.

The mountains were insuperable obstacles. Engineers Eyres and his company of artificers walked from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt. They had one

wagon for necessary implements and provisions. The error which is sometimes repeated even now that Fort Pitt was built of bricks from Flanders has undoubtedly arisen from the name—Flemish Bond.

PITTSBURGH

PRINCE GEORGE was the first name given by the governor of Virginia.

The French built the fort and called it Fort Duquesne in honor of the Governor of Canada. General Forbes took possession of Fort Duquesne 24th November 1758 and called it Fort Pitt. The Indian name for it after the erection of the fort was Menachkink, meaning an enclosure. Diondaga (meeting of the rivers), was an Indian name.

January 5th 1769, a warrant was issued for the survey of the manor of Pittsburgh. It contained 5,766 acres.

In 1765 Colonel John Campbell by order of Lieutenant Reid, laid out that part of Pittsburgh which lies between Water and Second Streets, Ferry and Market Streets, being four squares. During the siege by the Indians under the command of Pontiac and Guyasuta, all the houses outside of the fort had been pulled down, the people taking refuge in the fort. In May and June 1784 George Woods and Thomas Vickroy of Bedford, by direction of Tench Francis, agent of the proprietaries laid out the town, and divided the residue of the manor into out lots and farms. By the original plan, four lots forming

the square between, Smithfield, Second and Third Street and Cherry Alley, were dedicated for the purposes of an Academy. Five contiguous lots fronting on Sixth Street were dedicated to religious uses, and were subsequently divided equally between the Presbyterians and Episcopalians.

William Penn devised his American possessions to his sons, John, Thomas and Richard, sons of his second wife. John visited Pennsylvania in 1734 and died without issue in 1746, leaving his estate to his brother Thomas. Thomas married Lady Julianna Fermor and died in 1775, his son John Penn died in 1834, without issue, his sister Sophia Penn married in 1796 William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh. His issue are now the representatives of the Penn family. Granville Penn has no descendants.

In 1779 a bill was passed 24th November by a vote of 40 to 7, divesting the Penns of all land in Pennsylvania excepting the manors and private property. 130,000 pounds compensation was allowed. This debt was paid with interest within eight years after the peace of 1783. January 18th 1786, an Act was passed by the General Assembly divesting the Penns of manorial rights. Two orders were drawn upon the treasurer in favor of John Penn and John Penn, Jr. for the sum of £15000 and interest thereon from the 3rd of September, 1784, until the 1st of May, 1785.

Journals of Assembly

By the treaty of Fort Stanwix November 1768, a large extent of territory including all the country

south of Kittanning, east of the Allegheny River and south of the Ohio was ceded to the Penn proprietors by the Indians.

By a treaty made October 23d, 1784, also at Fort Stanwix, between the commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania and the Six Nations, viz., the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas and Tuscaroras, all the remaining Indian lands in Pennsylvania were purchased.

In 1787 the town of Allegheny was laid out in lots. "The President or Vice President in Council shall reserve out of the lots of the said town for the use of the State, so much land as they shall deem necessary for a court house, gaol and market house and one hundred acres for a common pasture." The earliest history of Allegheny is given in the very interesting journal of Christian Frederick Post, the Moravian Missionary, on his journey from Philadelphia to the Ohio, with a message from the Government of Pennsylvania, to the Delaware, Shawanese and Mingo Indians settled there and formerly in alliance with the English. Post was influenced to take this dangerous journey by the Quakers.

The withdrawal of the Ohio Indians from Fort Duquesne was of great importance to the success of General Forbes.

The great danger to the general's army, was that it might be attacked by the Indians when on the march.

Post left Philadelphia, July 15th, 1758. He ar-

rived at Allegheny on the 24th where he was received by the Indian chiefs. The French in Fort Duquesne demanded him of the Indians, the Indians said, "We have brought him here and will not suffer him to be blinded and carried into the Fort." A great many of the French officers crossed the river to Allegheny, to hear what he had to say. At a council at Duquesne, the French insisted that Post must be delivered to them, which occasioned a quarrel between them and the Indians.

On the 27th before day he and his Indian followers set out on his return.

Among the chiefs who accompanied him were Shingas, Killbuck, King Beaver, Delaware George and Pisquetumen. The result of this negotiation was that the Indians refused to join the French in attacking Forbes on his march. So the French knowing the fort was too dilapidated to stand an assault, burned it and left the country in barges for Venango and the lower Ohio. 200 Indians had left the fort and gone to attack Colonel Bouquet at Loyal Hanna. His victory over them rendered it impossible for the French to gain the victory over General Forbes. Colonel Bouquet remained at Fort Pitt until recalled by General Amherst to go with his Royal American battallion to the Carolinas.

LOYALISTS

A LIST of names of people who lived near Fort Pitt and wished to settle in Canada under the British Government on lands provided by Government. They are all men who did not take up arms against his Majesty in the late Rebellion, but are men (most of them) who served in the Highland and 60th Regiment.

Extract from letter of Lieutenant Hay to General Haldiman.

Some of the Loyalists at Detroit.

September 1784.

Mathew Elliott
Simon Girty
George Girty
John Little his wife and children
Anthony Blackburn with twenty in family
Joseph Blackburn Jr.
Conrad Winemiller
Jacob Winemiller with eight in family
Peter McCartney with ten in family
John McDonald with ten in family
Alexander Barr and family
John Girty and family
Charles Smith and family

A McDonald and family
Roderick Frazer and family
Thomas Steele and family
William Richmond and family
Nathaniel Stokes and family
John Bell and family
Thomas Beall and family
John Taylor and family
John Ingles and family
James McClelland and family
Nathaniel McCarty and family
John Smith and family
John Anderson and family
Joseph Cessna and family
Andrew Nangle and family

CANADA AND SPAIN

The troops raised by the province for the campaign were discharged soon after the capture of Fort Du Quesne. The old troops were continued in service. On the death of General Forbes, General Amherst was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in America. In October a convention was held at Easton with the Indians, for the purpose of settling a definitive treaty of peace. At the opening of the council the Six Nations complained of the occupation of Fort Pitt by the English. Immediately after this conference was concluded Post was again sent to the Indian towns on the Ohio to communicate the result. They were willing to abandon the French but expressed great unwillingness to permit the English to rebuild and garrison Fort Pitt. The British ministry having resolved to attempt the total destruction of the French power in America, sent an army of eight thousand men under General Wolfe to attack Quebec. General Amherst with twelve thousand troops, was commanded to reduce the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point and then join Wolfe before Quebec. The garrison capitulated on condition that the inhabitants should, during the war, be protected in the free exercise of their re-

ligion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights. The news of this conquest was the cause of great joy in England.

During the winter the French made great exertions to retrieve their affairs in Canada. At Montreal the Marquis de Vaudreuil, governor-general of Canada, collected his whole force, but General Amherst had a force competent for the utter annihilation of the French in Canada, assisted by Sir William Johnson and General Murray. Colonel Haviland with the troops from Crown Point having made himself master of the Isle au Noix, St. Johns and Chamblee, joined them a few days after. Before this overwhelming power resistance was vain. The marquis surrendered Montreal, Detroit and all other places in Canada to his Britannic Majesty. Thus ended the great power of France in America.

The subjugation of Canada left General Amherst leisure to attend to the trouble in the south. The colony of Carolina was visited with a terrible Indian war which threatened its total extirpation. The numerous and powerful tribe of Indians called Yamasses, were the most active in promoting the conspiracy against the settlements, they occupied a large territory from Port Royal westward. The principal Indian tribes in Carolina were the Catawbas, the Cherokees, the Muskoghes or Creeks, the Chickasahs and the Choctaws. The Catawbas resided upon a river of the same name. When this country was first discovered this tribe contained 1500

warriors. In the year 1743 they numbered only 400. The Cherokees dwelt chiefly upon the head waters of the Savannah, the Catahooche, the Alabama, the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. When first known they could command more than 6000 warriors and possessed sixty-four towns. They imagined themselves superior to all other men; their name was derived from Cheera, the divine fire.

The Muskoges or Creeks were the most powerful confederacy in the south. The territory claimed by the original tribe extends from the Tombigbee to the Atlantic and from Florida to the 34° of North latitude. Their towns were stated at fifty.

The Chickkasahs and Choctahs lands were on the Mobile and Yazoo rivers. In 1759 they numbered 2,000 warriors. General Bouquet had remained in command at Fort Pitt during the year 1760. The brave Colonel Montgomery who had conducted the former expedition having embarked for England, the command of the Highlanders devolved on Lieutenant James Grant. The Royal Americans were commanded by General Bouquet. They arrived in Charleston early in 1761. A provincial regiment was raised and the command given to Colonel Middleton.

May 27th, 1761, General Bouquet and Colonel Grant arrived at Fort George. On the 7th of June they began their march from the fort carrying with them provision for thirty days. A party of ninety Indians and thirty woodmen painted like Indians, under the command of Captain Quintine Kennedy,

had orders to march in front and scour the woods. After them the light infantry and about fifty rangers, consisting in all of about 200 men. For three days they made forced marches in order to get over two narrow and dangerous defiles. Having advanced near to the place where Colonel Montgomery was attacked the year before, they were attacked by a large body of Cherokees who rushed from the top of a hill and fired at them. From eight o'clock in the morning until eleven, the savages continued to keep up an irregular and incessant fire. At length the Cherokees gave way. In the army there were between fifty and sixty men killed and wounded. Colonel Bouquet continued thirty days in the heart of the Cherokee territory. A few days after his return to Fort George, several of the chiefs came to his camp and asked for peace. Thus ended the Cherokee war.

War with Spain

General Amherst with the greatest ardour, carried on his preparations to embark the partners of his former conquests, to reap fresh laurels in the West Indies. The king rewarded General Amherst by creating him a Knight of the Bath. War between England and Spain was declared January 4th, 1762. Mante.

It was thought by the English ministry that the most effectual method the English could take to annoy Spain, was vigorously to attack some of the Spanish settlements in America.

The Havanna on the Island of Cuba was the object selected by the Ministry, as the most proper to accomplish this end. The operations were to be conducted by the Right Honorable the Earle of Albemarle, as Commander in Chief of the Land forces. Admiral Sir George Pocoke was to command the fleet. The army was to be composed of 16000 men, four thousand from England. General Monckton was to furnish 8,000 men and the remaining 4,000 were to be supplied by General Amherst from the continent of North America. Admiral Rodney's ships were already in the West Indies. Among the regiments composing the army from North America were the Royal American Battalions and the Montgomery Highlanders whom General Amherst had recalled from South Carolina where they had been under the command of General Henry Bouquet and Colonel Grant. On the 6th of June, Havanna the aim of so long a voyage and the object of so many hopes and fears was before them. The Admiral brought to about five leagues to the eastward of the city.

On the 9th the army advanced and encamped in the woods between Coximar and the Moro. On the 10th in the evening a detachment of light infantry and grenadiers invested the Moro. On the 11th they carried the Spanish redoubt upon Moro hill.

John Entick. A battery against the Moro Castle and the bomb batteries began to play against the Moro on the 20th. July 17th the Sappers and Miners were at work.

The work was difficult on account of the loose earth and hidden rocks.

About four o'clock in the morning on the 22nd a sally was made from the town by 1500 men in three parties, one of which pushed up the bank behind the battery, but were stopped for near an hour by a guard of about 30 men posted there, commanded by Captain Stuart of the 90th regiment, till 100 Sappers and the third battalion of Royal Americans arrived to their assistance; on the 29th the mines were sprung and the Moro stormed and captured. On the 11th August 1762 the city surrendered.

On the 13th of August, the negotiations were signed by which the town and the ships in the harbour were given up to his Majesty's arms. The surrender saved the remains of the British forces from destruction. They were very sickly and stood in need of fresh provision and rest and shelter from the heavy rains.

From the first landing to the 15th of August this important conquest cost the English in killed, wounded and prisoners two thousand seven hundred and sixty four men.

The first care of the Earle of Albemarle on being put in possession of the place, was to see the articles of capitulation performed on both sides. The Spanish troops were embarked for Spain. Admiral Sir George Pococke ordered vessels to be fitted up for the reception of the Governor of Havanna, the Span-

ish Admiral, the Viceroy of Peru and the Governor of Carthagena; the garrisons were put on board transports. By the treaty of 1763 France ceded to England in North America Canada and Cape Breton Island. The Mississippi was recognized as the boundary between Louisiana and the British Colonies. Spain ceded to England Florida. Spain received from England all conquests in Cuba including Havana.

BOUQUET PAPERS FROM BRITISH MUSEUM

British Museum, Add, Mss. 21,649

The Haldimand Papers, Volume VII, page 5

(Endorsed) M^{r} Croghan 8th Jan^{y} 1763.

Received the 5th Feb^{y}

Fort Pitt Jan^{y} 8th 1763

Dear Sir

We have Nothing New hear att present Some partys of Indians are gon Down to Warr to whom Capt. Ecuyer gave a Small quantity of Powder & Lead

There is a greatt Scercety of powder amoungst the Treaders for those parts which feed the Indians Jelouses of us from y^{e} Conversation I have had with Numbers of y^{e} Several Nations Jtt is Clear to me that Something was Intended against us Butt I am of opinion they are Nott yett united So as to attempt putting itt in Execution.

There has been Butt four prisners Delivered up yett by y^{e} Shennas there are Several more on y^{e} Way a Coming & I am in hopes they will Bring up all they have & Deliver up In y^{e} Spring Butt I have nott that opinion of y^{e} Dalaways I imagen itt will be more

Difecult to gett the Prisners from them then from y^e^ Shennas

I Request you will Lett me know the Ginerals Determination with Respect to Suplying Warrers or giveing Litle presents Some times to Some old Chieff or other pour Indians who are Nott able to Suply themselves by hunting

I am S^r^ with Great Esteem y^r^ Most
Humble Servant
GEO: CROGHAN

To
Henry Boquet Esq^r^
Co^ll^ of Foot

British Museum, Add, Mss. 21,649
The Bouquet Papers, Volume VII, Page 23
(Endorsed) M^r^ Croghan 22^d^ Jan^y^
Phild Jan^y^ 22^d^ 1762

S^r^

Yesterday I Return^d^ from New York. Inclos^d^ you have a Leter from y^e^ General and a Packett from England y^e^ vesel w^h^ brought itt brought No publick papers by a Leter to M^r^ Cunigham of y^e^ 19^th^ No^br^ M^r^ Pitt was not in y^e^ Minestery. Major Fulcher Browning & Ewen has gott Rank of Left Colls & Cap^t^ Maclain y^e^ Rank of Major & Liberty to Rase a Betalion of 500 Men, No Gineral action has hapen^d^ between y^e^ armys att home & boath preparing for Winter quarters & a Talk of Raseing

Several Regments in England So that itt is thought a paice will Not take place Soon No acounts from General Monckton Butt what y^e^ see in y^e^ papers w^h^ I Inclose you I shall Sett of in a few Days for Fort Pitt pray Make my Complements Exceptable to all the Gentelmen with you & blive me with Greatt Esteem & Regard your Most

Humble Servant

GEO: CROGHAN

To

Co^ll^ Boquett

British Museum, Add, Mss. 21,649

The Bouquet Papers, Volume VII, page 28

Fort Pitt Jan^y^ 24^th^ 1763

Dear Sir

Sence I Wrote you Last there has Litle Hapen^d^ heer in my Departm^t^ worth menshoning Some Shennas Came heer & Deliverd up four prisners & yesterday Some Cheeffs aRive^d^ on the other Side y^e^ River who haf brought four more w^h^ will be Delivered up tomorrow & those Cheeffs tell me they are to Stay & hunt heer abouts till y^e^ Last is brought up in y^e^ Spring.

Cap^t^ Ecuyer will Write you y^e^ News of this place y^e^ Gentelmen heer are all bucks Nothing Butt Flutes & asemblys we Realy Live in Great harmony

S^r^ I have Taken y^e^ Liberty to Draw on you for

£100 in feevor of John Welsh for w^h & y^e £100 to Cap^t Basett you will plese to keep y^e Warrant w^h I Expect y^e Gineral has Granted for y^e Small ac^tt of £18000 pounds w^h I was in advance & Sent by you I am D^r S^r with Great Esteem & Regard y^r Most Humble

Servant GEO: CROGHAN.

British Museum, Add, Mss. 21,649.

The Bouquet Papers, Volume VII, page 132.

(Endorsed) Capt. Ourry Dated Bedford 31^st May 1763

Received the 4^th June.

Fort Bedford May y^e 31^st 1763.

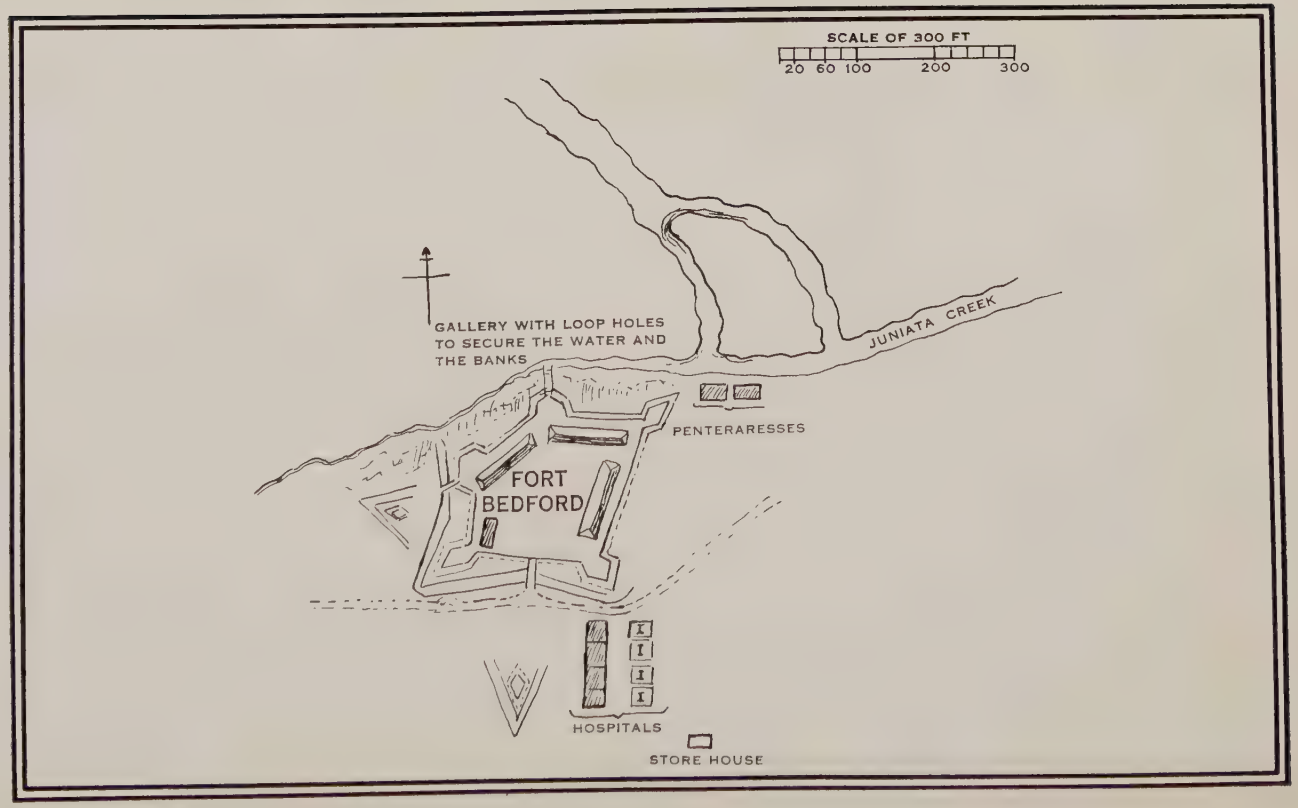
10 o Clock A. M.

Dear Co^ll

Just now, while I was repairing the Stockade of this Fort on a Suspicion founded upon the late behaviour of the Indians, & a report (partly true & partly false) of M^r Coleman, I received the disagreeable News from Cap^t Ecuyer.

With respect to this Post, I yesterday musterd my Militia & prepared Some Musket Cartridges, & examined the Oenes I got repaired this time two years.

You know I have but a Corporal and Six Men here, I shall draw two from Juniahe leaving only a Corp^l & one Man there to attend the Canoe.


SCALE OF 300 FT
20 60 100 200 300
GALLERY WITH LOOP HOLES TO SECURE THE WATER AND THE BANKS
JUNIATA CREEK
PENTERARESSES
FORT BEDFORD
HOSPITALS
STORE HOUSE

No more than 36 Men able to bear Arms, residing in this Town, & 19 Guns, very little Powder. But the Settlers round about will Strengthen my Hands, I sent to warn them in.

I shall use my best endeavours to prevent a Surprise and to preserve this Magazine from being burnt or otherways destroy'd. And shall not fail acquainting you of any Material Occurrences.

Yesterday the Wolf's half brother came in here on pretence of returning some Horse, he had found, but I Suspected he came to Spy. And I forbid Selling any ammunition to Indians, Which I now understand he wanted to buy. I believe he is gone off, if not I'll Secure him as soon as I have finished and sent off this. Nothing can go up now without an Escort, And I can't expect any reinforcement from above. I supose some Troops will come from below. Shall be impatient till I hear from you or rather See you. I am

My dear Co^{ll}. Very Sincerely
Your most humble
& obedient Servant
L^{t} OURRY

N.B. I am as tranquil as I was a year ago when I bent my Leg.

P.S. I shall Send immediately to Fort Cumberland to acquaint Maj^{r}. Livingston, & desire him to send to Redstone, & Virginia.

British Museum, Add, Mss 21,649
The Bouquet Papers, Volume VII page 136.
(Endorsed) Indian Intelligence
Received the 10th June 1763
& forwarded forthwith to Sir Jeff.
Armherst
Copy of Intelligence Brought to Fort Pitt by Mr
Colhoun June 1st 1763

Tuskarawas May 27th 1763, at 11 o'Clock at Night King Beaver with Shingas Wheyondohela, Winginum, Daniel and William Anderson, Chiefs of the Delawares came and Delivered me the following Intelligence by a string of Wampum

Brother

Out of Regard to You and the Friendship that formerly subsisted between our Grandfathers and the English, which has lately been renewed by us. We come now to Inform you with what news we have heard, which you may depend upon is True.

Brother

All the English at Detroit were kild Ten Days ago, and not one left alive. At Sandusky all the white People there were kild five days ago, being nineteen in number, except the Officer who Commanded is taken prisoner and one boy who made his Escape which we have not heard of. At the mouth of the Twightwee River Hugh Crawford with one Boy was taken Prisoner, and six men Kild. At the Salt Licks we heard to Day, their was kil'd five

white Men, five days ago. We have likewise seen a Number of Tracks On the road between this an Sandusky not far off, which we are sure is a Party coming to Cutt you, and your People off. But we have sent a man to watch their motion, and request you may think of Nothing you have Here; But Make the Best of your way to some Place of safety; as we would not Desire to see you kild in our Town. Be Careful to avoid the Road, and every Part where Indians Resort. Brother what goods and other Effects you have here, you nede not be uneasy about them we Assure you we will take Care and keep them safe for six Months, Perhaps by that Time we may see You, or send you word what to expect from us further. And we know there is one white man that belongs to you at Gueyahoga, do not be concerned for him, we shall take care to send him safe Home.

Brother

We desire you to tell George Croghan, and all your great Men, that They must not aske us any thing aboute this News, or what has happend as we are not at all Concern'd in it. The Nations that have taken up the Hatchet against you, are the Ottawas and Chepawas. And when you first went to speak with these People, you did not Consult us upon it, Therefore desire you may not expect that we are to account for any Mischief they do. and what you want to know aboute this News you must

learn by the same Road you first went. But if you will speak with us, you must send one or two men only, and we will hear Them—
Brother

We thought Your King had made Peace with us and all the Western Nations of Indians; for our Parts we join'd it heartly, And desired to hold it allways Good, and you may Depend upon it we will take care not to be readily Cheated or drawn into a war again. But as we are seated on the Road between you and those Nations, who have taken up the Hatchet against you, we desire you will send no Warriors this way till we are Removed from this, which we will do as soon as we conveniently can, when we shall permit You to Pass without taking Notice, Till then we desire the Warriors may go, by the first Road You went.

Give a string of Wampum—

The following is what M^r^. Colhoun learnd on his way to Fort Pitt, from one of Three Indians, who were sent by the Aforesaid Chiefs to Conduct him safe Here (viz Daniel who is before mentioned as one of the above Chiefs)—That Detroit was not really taken, but had been attack'd by the Indians four days before the Messenger who brought the news left it, which M^r^. Colhoun immagines must have been from Aboute the 13th to the 17th of May, and that the Indians had not then mett with much success. But strongly persisted in Carrying on the At-

tack, and Said they were determined not to give over, till they took it. And that The English had sent out three Belts, and the French two, desiring Them to Desist, which they Refused—

M[r]. Colhoun further says that when him and his Party (14 in number) were seting out from Tuskarawas, the Indians refused to let them bring their Arms, telling them that the three Indians that were going along with them, were sufficient to Conduct them safe But that the next day passing Beaver Creek, they were fired upon by a Party of Indians, and their Guides immediately disappeared without interfering for them, and he is Convinced that they were led by these Guides knowingly to this Party to be Cutt off, from which himself with three of his People, have only Escaped—

Having lost his way and faling in upon the Road leading to Venango, aboute 20 miles above this Post, He saw a number of Indians Tracks that had gone that way—

Letter from Capt. Ourry to Colonel Bouquet at Philadelphia or on the road up

Fort Bedford June 1st 1763

Dear Sir

Here is the old Trade Express upon Express the nakedness of this Communication and weakness of the Garrisons in general, have induced the Savages to renew their barbarous Hostilities and the poor defenceless Officers and their Parties have fell the first Sacrifice to their bloody Resentment.

As I make no doubt Capt Ecuyer gives you the Dismal account, I need say nothing more than that from Pitt to this everything is yet quiet, and we are preparing to receive the enemy at this Post with the best Countenance our situation will admit. I am in some hopes if they attack Pitt they will have so many upon the Esplenade as will discourage them from proceeding downwards. However I am far from depending upon that but expect them here in my turn, and hope to give a good account of them also in my turn.

If any troops come up they must bring Powder for we have very little here and that damage[d]. The Traders here have not an ounce. So that I am obliged to supply the Militia. I have armed them and they mount Guard in Town at night as I do in the Fort, where I am about contriving to save all the Rain water it shall please God to send us, that in case of a blockade we may be able to make our whiskey a quenchable Beverage and also quench any enflamed Arrows. Adieu and be sure I will defend the Rats in the Stores to the best of my abilities, I wish I could convert them all into men, I would not begrudge them all the Flour they daily continue to eat and destroy.

I am very truly dear Sir
Your most humble Servant
L Ourry

PS
I write by this express to the Magistrates of Carlisle,

how much it concerns the Inhabitants of Cumberland County in particular to strengthen my hands, immediately by a Company of Volunteers, as it would be a great while perhaps too late before Troops could reach this Post. I know not what effect my Letters and their own Preservation may have

L. O

Fort Bedford June 3^{d} 1763

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that since my last to you, I have not heard any bad news from above, indeed none at all beyond Ligonier. No Indian has been seen or heard of along the Communication except two (of those that were lurking here last winter) which were brought in with two Squaws and two children, by a scouting Party of my Militia, which I sent out agreable to what I mentioned to you.

I have also the Satisfaction to find myself well supported by the generallity of the Country People. But I assure you, the Panic amongst them was so great and unluckily too much encouraged by those who had not resolution enough to wait for further Intelligence that it has been with the greatest Difficulty *and utmost Exertion of my weak Oratory* that I could pursuade the wavering to remain, but having once convinced the most reasonable of the Folly of Flying from a Fort tenable and well pro-

vided, before an Enemy which, for ought they knew, would overtake them before night; and removed the grand difficulty of those that fled from their Plantations, viz the want of subsistence and lodging for their wives and children; the whole except a very few determined cheerfully to assist me in the Defence of this Barrier.

I have accordingly lodged and victualed all the Families, that are come in, and armed as many of the men as were unprovided for their defence.

No less than 93 Families are now come in here for refuge, and more hourly arriving. I expect ten more before Night. My Militia Returns amount already to 155 men in two companies, under the Captains Proctor and Lewis. My Regulars are increased by Expresses, etc. to 3 Corporals and 9 Privates.

No despicable garrison!

We have patched up two Spirit stirring Drums and our Parade makes no small appearance Morning and Evening.

My water Casks are full and my Gutters prepared to receive, and collect the drops from Heaven.

My stores contracted into as small Compass as possible to make room for the People and their Effects in case of an attack. And I hope I have omitted nothing to preserve the Post under my Charge and the Families under my Protection.

Notwithstanding the ready Assistance of the Militia Officers (who are indefatiguable) frequent in-

terruprtions by numberless Applications prevent my being more particular. Let it, therefore Suffice that we are all well, and in good Spirits.

I have the honour to be
D^{r} Sir your most humble
and most Obed^{t} Serv^{t}
L. O.

P.S. I have not heard from Lieut Blane by letter Since my last to you, but am informed by Travellers that he has about 40 fighting men including Pack Horse men.

Presque Isle 3d June 1763

Sir

This Morning Lieut Cuyler of Quns Company of Rangers, came here, and gave me the following melancholy account of his whole Party being cut off by a large Body of Indians at the Mouth of Detroit River the 28th of May about eleven o'clock at Night. He tells me he left Niagara the 13th May with 97 men, Ten Batteaux and 139 Barrels of Provisions. He had Sergt Cope and Swinton of the Royal American Regt, the best Rangers

Killed
- Sergt Cope and 15 Privates of the Royl A Regiment
- Sergt Furlinger and 42 of the Rangers
- One Woman and child

Lieutenant Cuyler and 3 privates wounded. Two dead of their wounds since. He has lost all the Pro-

visions except 5 Barrels of Pork. Lost also Eight Batteaux. He is to return to Niagara tomorrow, with the two Batteaux he has saved and the remainder of his Command. After the affair he made the best of his way to Sandusky, but found it Burnt to the Ground and everything destroyed about it. God only knows what became of Poor Mr Polly and his Party. He also tells me Mr Schlosser at his Post, has met with the same fate. I have sent to Niagara a letter to the Major Desiring some more ammunition and Provisions and have kept Six men of Lieut Cuyler as I expect a visit from the Hell Hounds. I have ordered every Body here to move into the Block house and shall be ready for them come when they will

I am Sir your very humble servant

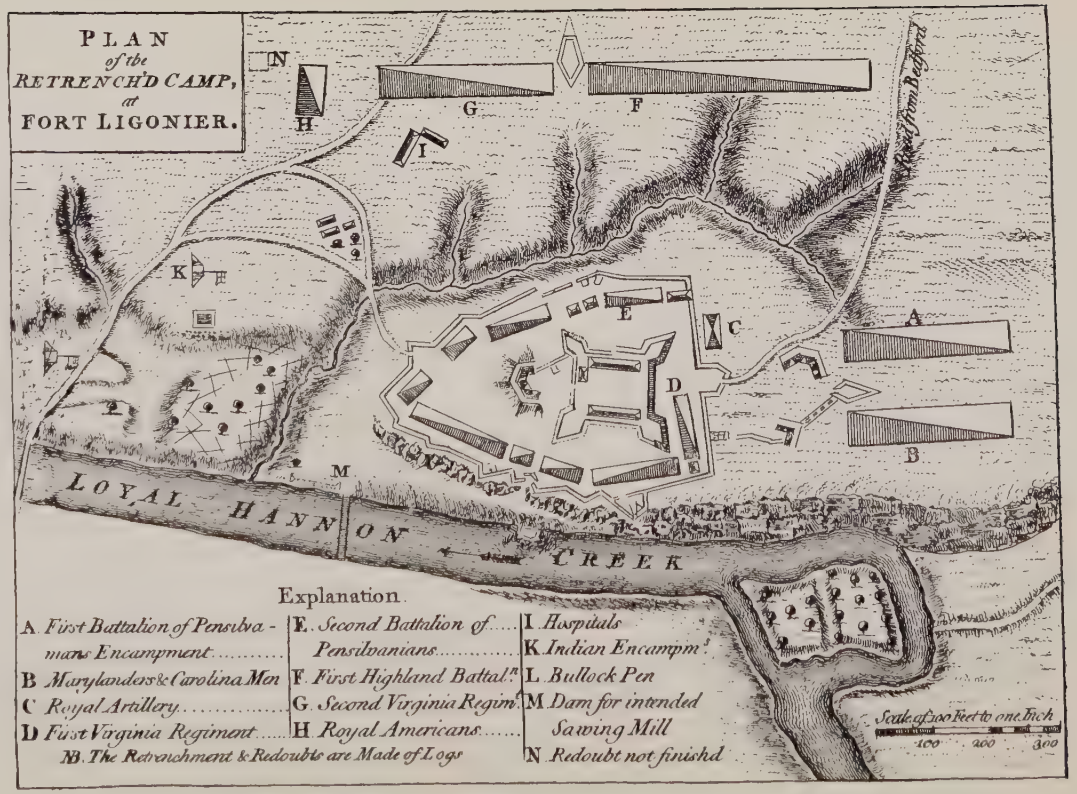
I. C.

To Lieutenant Gordon.

Ligonier June 4th, 1763.

Sir

By the two Expresses from Capt Ecuyer, which I hope you have received, you would be informed of the proceedings of the Indians, therefore shall only inform you, of what relates to my garrison which Thursday last was attacked by a body of Indians, about five in the Morning but as they only fired upon us from the skirts of the Woods, I contented myself


PLAN
of the
RETRENCH'D CAMP,
at
FORT LIGONIER.
N
H
G
F
I
Road from Bedford
K
E
C
A
D
B
M
LOYAL HANNON CREEK
Explanation.
A First Battalion of Pensilva-
manª Encampment
B Marylanders & Carolina Men
C Royal Artillery
D First Virginia Regiment
NB. The Retrenchment & Redoubts are Made of Logs
E Second Battalion of
Pensilvanians
F First Highland Battalⁿ
G Second Virginia Regimᵗ
H Royal Americans
I Hospitals
K Indian Encampᵗ
L Bullock Pen
M Dam for intended
Sawing Mill
N Redoubt not finishd
Scale of 300 Feet to one Inch
100 200 300

with giving them three Cheers, without spending a single shot upon them, but as they still continued their poping, upon the side next the Town, about five P.M. I sent the Sergt of the Royal Americans with a proper detachment to Fire the Houses, which (I believe) effectually disappointed them in their plan, for soon after they all disappeared, nor has any shewn themselves since. All the inhabitants from Bushy run to Stony Creek are safe here, and by promises, I have also prevailed upon a number of Pack Horse men till we hear from you, and I hope that will be soon and effectual. You will easily perceive the great and unavoidable losses the People whom I have kept here will certainly be exposed to, which I hope, the General, when he considers the service their stay is of here, will make as easy to them as possible, particularly as I have taken the properst methods to ascertain it, by having all the Cattle they could produce apraised. I have heard nothing later than you from above, only of a number of Pack Horse men who left Fort Pitt when the Express did, five are missing.

I am so hurried with *my medly* that I hope you'll excuse the incorrectness of my Letter, and believe me with the sincerest wishes for your safe and speedy arrival (with a proper force)

Sir

Your most obedt. Humble Servt.

ARCHI^{D} BLANE.

To Coll. Bouquet.

Philadelphia 5th June 1763

Sir

I received this Morning your letter of the 3d and am much obliged to you for the timely supply of Powder you propose to send to Fort Bedford. But it is necessary to procure a sufficient Escort from the County of Cumberland to prevent its falling in the Hands of Indians should they come so far down. If the People have any Notion of the Importance of that Post to cover their settlements they cannot be so far wanting to their own Interest as to neglect to support it while it is in their Power; till Troops can be sent up which must require time. The Governor writes to urge that Service, and I know you will do your utmost to forward it, and dispatch that Powder as soon as you can obtain an Escort

I am &cet

Henry Bouquet

To Captain Robert Callender

Philadelphia 5th June 1763 A.M.

Dear Sir

I received last Night and this Morning your Letters of 29th May and June with the account of this fatal Insurrection. I have dispatched two Expresses to the General, who will, no doubt, order forthwith Troops to your assistance. But as it will require more Time than you can perhaps wait for I

have applied to Govr Hamilton, who has wrote to the Magistrates of Cumberland County to assist you with all their Power, and I write to Capt Callender to forward to you as soon as he can procure a sufficient Escort, ten Horses loaded with Powder, which you are not to send further up till you know certainly that there can be no Danger of its falling into the Hands of the Enemy. You will not be attacked but you are very right to guard with the utmost Precaution, against a Surprise. As you have abundance of Casks you can collect water from the Creek to put out Fire if necessary. I shall acquaint you with the Orders I shall receive concerning the Department, and must remain here till then, as I can do nothing by going up at present. Inform me of every thing

I am &ct

material. You may be sure that nothing will be postponed to put you soon out of all danger. I wish we could as easily relieve our unfortunate Friends scattered in the Woods.

HENRY BOUQUET

To Captain Ourry

Letter to Captain Ecuyer

Philadelphia the 5th June 1763

Dear Sir

I received last Night and this Morning your Letters of the 29th and 30th May, of which I sent proper Extracts to the General who will certainly order

Troops to your Relief with the greatest Dispatch. I am in no aprehension for your Post where no Indians will ever dare to attack you openly, what you are to Guard against is a Surprize, to prevent which besides the Greatest Vigilance in the Fort, I doubt not but you keep constant Patroles out, particularly in the Night when your people ought to be kept at their alarm Posts lying on their Arms and resting in the day time. Be as saving of your Powder as you possibly can, till you receive a new Supply with the first Regiment that will be sent up.

I wrote you some time ago to Discharge all the Ship Carpenters as soon as they had finished the Twenty Batteaux. Mr Sanhurst being prefered must be struck off the Rolls and Returns, his Place is not yet filled. You will acquaint me with every material circumstance as long as the communication will be open. I wait only for the Generals Orders to join you. In the mean time I hope to send some Militia to Ourry, and the stores he wants to be kept in Readiness at Bedford for your Post. Mr Croghan is on his way up but wont be able to join you till he has an Escort

I am dear Sir

HENRY BOUQUET

Copy of Letter to Capt. Ecuyer the 5th June 1763 by Long Express.

Fort Bedford June 7th 3 o'clock PM

Sir

After inclosing you the within Letters I have only to tell you that I am provided and prepared to make Deffence untill I receive succours, unless I should be deserted by the country People, in which case very Superior Numbers may fatigue my Dozzen of Royal Americans to Death. As to myself I find I can bear a great deal. Since the Allarm, I never lie down till about twelve. I am walking about the fort between 2 and 3 in the morning, turning out the Guards, and sending out patrols, before I suffer the Gates to remain open. I have got penns close under the Fort in which the cattle is drove in the Evening by the Gross Guard. My greatest Difficulty is to keep my undiciplined Militia from Stragling by twos and threes to their dear plantations thereby exposing themselves to be scalped and weakening my garrison by such numbers absenting themselves. They are still in good Spirits, but they dont know *all* the bad news. I shall use all means to prevail on them to stay till some Troops come up. I have made the Fort very roomly, and have thrown down the Redoubt, and acquainted the Inhabitants that these were stores prepared to receive their Effects, which I advised them (from the first Allarm) to have ready packt taking in on the shortest notice, as possibly I should be under the necessity of burning some of their Houses.

I fear much for Ligonier, the communications between this and Fort Pitt, at least beyond Ligonier is entirely cut off. I long to see my Indian Scout come in with Intelligence. But I long more to hear the Grenadiers March, and to see some more Red Coats.

Farewell for I will not detain the Express, who is just this moment come in by the way of Fort Cumberland

I am most Sincerely yours

L. Ourry

P.S. The appearance of an Officer from below or on Express with the News of some Troops being on their March up, would greatly enliven the Spirits of my Militia, hitherto kept up by my Eloquence, which I am afraid will not be sufficient when they come to know all.

To Colonel Bouquet, at Philadelphia.

Carlisle June 8th 1763

Dear Sir

By this Express you will Receive y^{e} Intelgence of Mr. Colhoon by w^{h} itt apeers that y^{e} Delaways have all Declared against us, as you have known My opinion on this head Some Time ago I Need Say Nothing Now on y^{e} Subjectt as itt will Nott Bear Laffing att as usual by his ——

I have Wrote S^{r} William Johnson and Inclos^{d}

him a Copy of y^e^ Intilegence w^h^ you will plese to forward.

Plese to aquaint Governor Amilton that I heve herd this Evening that Co^ll^ Bird & Cap^t^ M^c^hee hes Nott proceeded to Disposses the New England people having Received an Acount from Fort Agusta that y^e^ Indians on Susquehenna have Summon^d^ y^e^ Garrison to Remove or that they wold cut them of —I will Proceed tomorrow for bedford and Indeavor to gett Some Men to Escort y^e^ Powder & Lead up there I am D^r^ S^r^

y^r^ Most Humble Serv^t^

GEO: CROGHAN

Fort Bedford June 9th 1763
6 o'clock AM

Dear Sir

I shall miss no opportunity of writing to you in this critical Juncture, tho I am now apprehensive my letters may not come to hand as I suppose you are on the road. Therefore for the future I shall write directly to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, till I have the pleasure of seeing you or some other red coat from below. Since my last to you of the 7th with the Packet from Fort Pitt, I have nothing material. A false Allarm yesterday threw all the Inhabitants in such a consternation, that they were all packing up and moving off, nay, some without taking anything with them, that might in the least impede their flight, and I sup-

pose that before Night I should not have had twenty men left, if any except the Soldiers, had I not been luckily possest of a Letter the date of which convinced the People of the mistake. A man that was missing at Ligonier and had been in the Woods ever since the 3rd (the day of the attack) came in here half starved and reported, before he spoke to me, that the Indians had burnt the Fort Ligonier and destroyed the Garrison, this he affirmed Saying that he saw the Fire burning on Friday about dusk on the Spot where the Fort stood, and what confirmed the People here of the truth of this Disaster, was that he also said he had seen a matter of 50 Indians upon the Allegchany on Monday Evening. As soon as he came to me I asked him a few questions, and on comparing circumstances I found and convinced the People that the Fire he saw was from the houses, Lieut Blane had caused to be burnt, as his letter to me was dated the 3d at 8 o'clock PM (which was an hour later than the Man had seen the Fire) and the Express that brought it did not set out from Ligonier till Saturday the 4th and brought with him two letters dated the 4th.

As to the 50 Indians, upon asking him if he had counted any number even 20 or 10 or 6 he said No, but that they seemed to be a great many, sitting down, and only one stood up which he saw very plain, and by the Discription of the dress, paint, time and place, they were my Indian Scout who sat out from hence that morning and were to lay there that night.

I mention this to show the little dependence there is on Men that are not immediately under command. I am pretty confident that the appearance they make upon the Parade is what keeps off the Savages, therefor I would fain prevail on them to stay till Troops come up, which they seem resolved to do now. If I had but a Letter to produce with an authority (whether true or false) of their being on the March, it would give them Spirits and encourage their preseverance.

The Inhabitants of the Town are very hearty. The Settlers that have fled from their Plantations are the most wavering. I am obliged to harangue often and not without Effect, as I know what way to take them, and many having known me long have some confidence in me.

We live entirely on fresh Beef to save our own Salt Pork. I kill no Sheep neither because I can keep them in the Fort easily in case of a Blockade. And I have order'd a quantity of Biscuit to be baked for Scouting Parties, etc. as well as to have Some to eat in the Fort, still we could get an Oven up in case we should be shut up.

Tho' I take all these precautions, and many others, I am of opinion the Indians will not Attack this Post, nor indeed commit any Hostilities (at least yet awhile) on this Side of the Mountains, which I suppose they look upon as the Limits—tho' I may be out in my Politicks, and therefore prepare for them.

The Garrison of Fort Burd, with the Suttlers, are

arrived Safe at F. Cumberl[d], with a quantity of Goods belonging to Cap[n] Shelby.

The Serj[t] threw four Casks of Powder in the Monongehella & buried 900 lbs of Lead.

Maj[r] Livingston also informs me that his Fort is now deffencible, that he has formed two Companies of Militia, but that he is crowded like one with Women and Children, that he can be plentifully Supplied with fresh Meat, but is scarce of Flour.

Yesterday I sent him upwards of 1800 lbs. of Flour, by Some Horses that are gone for Indian Corn.

I am Sending a party to meet a Drove of Cattle, I expect from Col[l] Cresap belonging to Capt[n] Callender, intended for Detroit.

Adieu for they & the Working partys are on the Parade & you know I must attend.

I am most Sincerely
Dear Sir
Y[r] most Obedient
humble Servant
L OURRY

P.S. the Signal of our Indian Scouts is a piece of our Regimental White Lace round the head of one of the Party, & on seeing friends they all display a yard or two of it in their hands. I have made this as publich as possible.

Col[l] Bouquet.

From Captain Ourry to Col Bouquet
Fort Bedford 10th June 1763

Dear Sir

This morning at one o'clock I received yours of the 5th by Long the express, and have sent up the inclosed to Capt. Ecuyer, by one of my Militia Men. My scouting Party returned yesterday, but had not so good success as the time before, they were two or three days too late, or they would have caught old Hichquesheens and his gang, they were out four days, and were upwards of 40 mils from hence thro' the woods, and did not see one Indian. This day I examined John Hudson one of the Indians brought in the other day to try if I could get from him the Motive of the late Insurrections, and what other Intelligence might be of use to the General, which I have accordingly inclosed to Sir Jeffry Amherst.

If the Province intends to raise Troops they may have two Companies compleat here in two hours. One half of the Militia being ready willing and desirous of inlisting under their present Officers, (but that I suppose the Assembly won't allow) I have mentioned it to Governor Hamilton as a very favorable opportunity of having two Companies nearly compleat in two hours and immediately on service they being actually on duty as volunteers. As I am in hopes this will meet you almost before it is dry, I shall say no more but that I am Tout à vous

Lieutenant Ourry.

Alls well
I have no candles
I wrote you yesterday by one John Guygers that was to go by Louderon and Chombas to Marsh Creek, I dont expect you will get that letter and perhaps not this, for which reason I have wrote directly to General Amherst
To Colonel Boquet

Ligonier June Friday 10th 1763

Dear Colonel

I sent you an Express last Saturday, to make you acquainted with my situation, when I acquainted you that I forwarded an Express from Capt Ecuyer upon the 30th of May, and another the 31st, I hope all reached you in safety. In the Express which I sent you I mentioned that the Indians had fired upon this post, and since I find they have killed and carried off a great number of Horses and I am likewise afraid, one Rich[d] Shannon (who unluckily straggled out by himself that morning) has also fallen into their Hands.

This Express I send you for two reasons first to acquaint you that I have heard nothing from Pittsburgh since the Express mentioned above, as well as to *satisfy* the Garrison of this place, and to request, that you would use your endeavour to throw in Succors by the 16th Inst. at farthest. You no doubt can guess the reason of my request.

I can ascribe no reason for Cap^{t} Ecuyer's Silence, unless it be the watchfulness of the Indians, who I doubt not keep a very sharp look out, perhaps it may be owing to his having nothing new to inform you of but whatever may be his reasons I beg you wont look upon this to proceed from any disposition in me, to give you additional trouble, but that I am with the most fixed resolve to do my utmost whatever may hapen

Sir

Your most obed^{t} Humble Serv^{t}

A Blane

To Col^{l} Bouquet

Carlisle 13th June 1763

Dear Colonel

Having been over the Mountain for these few Weeks past, I could not sooner acknowledge the receipt—(MS torn away and much stained)—very friendly Letter, which on my return I found ——— ——— with regard to the Indians Depredations first of the Alleghanys Cap^{t} Trents Letter to his Wife and the Indian Speech to Calhoon, is all I have yet seen in writing and should have sent you a Copy of the latter had—been persuaded you have some time ago been furnish'd with—piece of Intelligence—all things will yet work together for good tho' another bloody Scene may now be at the Door, which doubtless will retard your proceeding down the

River, but at length, put that design on more Safe and respectable footing. I am distress'd for the State of our Frontier, scatter'd and already thrown into great confusion and difficulty as the people already are thro' Pannick infatuation and lyes. I have wrote the Governor a few lines on this matter, and am this morning a Setting out for the North Side of the Hills, in Order if possible to prevent such a ruinous and Shamefull flight. Ammunitions is greatly wanted throughout this County.

As I write a letter from Cap^{t} Ourry came to hand of the 10th Inst all is yet well there by the bearer I underst [torn away] to his Hon^{r} and One to you on the same Subject to which I can say nothing more than that the Spirit and diligence of those people ought to meet with some kind of reward, tho' should the War become general, the granting of Commissions I now know will require caution, even as a Militia, in which Style only the Governor can at present grant, and what may be proper enough at Bedford for the present, I have just rec'd Some pressing requests from the Frontier for Ammunition and Arms—the former should be immediately sent on some footting or other.

I am dear Coll. Your most

Obed^{t}. Humb^{l}. Serv^{t}.

JOHN ARMSTRONG

The Ammunition is gone Safe to Cap^{t} Ourry by Volunteers.

Philad[a] 14[th] June 1763

Dear Sir

I rec'd the 10th your Letter and duplicate of 2[d] Instant which I transmitted to the Gen[l] who has sent Troops to your Relief. They will take under their Escort what may be necessary at your Post and make all the Dispatch that the Distance and the Roads will admit of

I cannot sufficiently express to you my entire Satisfaction of the prudent and spirited Measures you have taken to put the Fort out of all Insult and be able to prevent any Surprise. The Zeal shewn on this Occasion by the Officer and Men, as well as the Inhabitants, does them the greatest Honour, and gives the People here the most sanguine Hopes of seeing the Savages soon reduced by such brave Men.

I was glad to hear that Burent continues to deserve your Approbation; His faithful Services will I hope be rewarded and I shall not be sparing of my Recommendations

The Savages have blundered so much in not attempting to surprise our Posts that we must entertain the most contemptible Opinion of their Courage and Intellects.

Their Lies about Detroit give me some Hopes that Sandusky is not lost. I flatter myself that we shall be able to disengage Venango and Le Boeuf if they have Provisions for some time.

The Orders so long expected from England are

not yet arrived which makes it very inconvenient to send Troops before one knows their intended Destination

I shall have the Pleasure to see you as soon as possible. My best compliments to the Gentlemen with you, and my Thanks to our brave Men for the Honour they have done to the Corps by their good Conduct and chearful Obedience to their Orders

I am &c

(signed) H. Bouquet

To Cap^{t} Ecuyer.

Philad^{a} 14th June 1763

Sir

I rec'd your Letter of the 4th with the Account of the Indians attacking your Post which can be in no Danger with the prudent Measures you have taken. I have recommended to his Excellency Sir Jeff Amherst the Case of the People you have detained to reinforce your Garrison who will soon be at liberty to come down, as there are Troops on their March for your Relief. Be as saving of your Provisions as possible, and continue to keep your Amunition till it can do Execution.

You may be sure that all the Indians on the continent would not dare to attack you in Earnest. Surprise is their only Shift, and that will always fail with you. I go up myself as soon as I can forward the Convoy, but you know the Distance, and the Dif-

ficulties attending a March, so don't be uneasy; you will be supported in good Time.

If you cannot well protect your Horses, could you not send them to Bedford?

I am
Sir &c
(signed) H. BOUQUET.

Lieut Blane,

New York, 16th June 1763

Sir

Mr. Spencer arrived here this morning and delivered me your letter of the 13th Instant, and I Immediately gave Orders for his being Examined by the Surgeons of the Hospital, who Report him Qualified, as you will See by the Enclosed, so that you will appoint him to be Surgeon's Mate to the First Battalion, in the Room of Mr. Van Hulst.

Since then I have received yours of the same Date, Enclosing copies of Letters from Bedford & Ligonier concerning the Motions of the Indians. At the same time, that I approve of the precautions taking by the Commanding Officers at those Posts, I cannot help Expressing my Surprize, that on the appearance of a few Indians, all Out Houses should be Burnt & Destroyed, for I can See no Sort of Necessity for that, on the approach of so Despicable an Enemy as the Indians are, without any kind of Warlike Implements but those of Ill provided Small arms. Captain Ourry Does very well to Receive &

Protect the Inhabitants, but I would not have him, on any account put much Trust in them. I have already acquainted you that the Light Infantry Companys of the 42nd & 47th Regiments are on their March towards Philadelphia, and likewise that I have ordered the Remains of those Regiments to assemble on Staaten Island, to be ready to proceed to the Southward, should there be occasion for them; but I must acquaint you that they are so Reduced as to make but a very small Number of Men, the Whole Remains of the Nine Companys of the 47th not Exceeding Eighty Men. I have just now Received accounts from Niagara, that the Indians between that Post & the Detroit are likewise in arms, and have Obliged a Party proceeding from thence to Return Hither; I shall however take the Necessary Steps for putting Everything to Rights in that Quarter; and I have only to Desire, that you will take Every precaution in your power for Defeating their Wild Schemes, in the Department of Fort Pitt, and advise me, from time to time, of Everything Remarkable that may happen

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Jeff Amherst.

To Colonel Bouquet.

Fort Bedford June 17th 1763

Dear Sir

I just now received your favor of the 14th. As

the man who carries it to Carlisle is just setting off, I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of it. I wrote to you from Shippensburg on the eleventh, to which I must refer you for my opinion of the Indians behaviour at this time until I hear from Fort Pitt, as no Express has come down this 12 days, I have reason to think the place is invested, so that none can safely escape them But they can no longer continue there, in my opinion than the five cattle there abouts which may fall into their way can support them.

The Delawares in my opinion are the people who have begun this Indian war and if the Ottaways and Cheepways have attackt Detroit, I believe it will be found that the French was acquainted with their designs. I imagine the Delawares will remove over the Lakes or over Mississippi, perhaps this may be a stroke of policy of the French to get as many Indian Nations as they can, to go to the Country over the Mississippi which they have to people as well to make themselves respectable with their Indian aleys as to secure as much of the Indian Trade as they can. The Delawares you are sensible have not behaved so well as they did before Post went amongst them to his Majesties Troops, and since the last Treaty at Lancaster, they may be said to have behaved with insolence, this you are well acquainted with, and I wish the Quakers may not find that their interfering with Indian affairs may have done more hurt to his Majesties Indian Interest and given them a greater dislike to his Troops, than any settlements

that I or any other people have made there. I am of opinion if the Six Nations knew any thing of this Eruption, they kept it secret in order to break off any connections between us and the Delawares, as I am certain they have been for some years very jealous of the Delawares being raised so high by the Quakers of Philla., however time will evince to the public whether I have acted with imprudence in my Department or not as far as I was limited. I wish the General would permit me to send one of those Indians here for inteligence as it is the only way left us to find out who are concerned against us for was I now at Fort Pitt I could not have so good an opportunity.

I am dear Sir Your most Humble Servant

Geo. Croghan

To Colonel Henry Bouquet.

John Armstrong to Col Bouquet

Carlisle 20th June 3 o'clock P M 1763

Dear Colonel

Last Night a Packet fell into my hands without any person to forward it, and finding therein a Letter for the General and two for yourself, together with others on his Majestys Service, I thought it incumbent to employ the bearer Mathew Neely to ride Express to you on this Occasion, he is careful and expeditious. I have only told him you would give

him a reasonable reward for the journey as I could find no person going down occasionally, tho I enquired over the Fort. That I don't detain your Letters I must refer you to mine for the Governor, which I am anxious you should read tho' there be but little in it.

The Cloud seems to me to thicken, God its true can easily discipate it, but that the intention to do all possible Mischief, is strong, general and determinate is beyond all doubt, and Fort Pitt in all probability is in some sort invested by the enemy

I am dear Colonel

Yours very affectionately

John Armstrong

PS I need not tell you that a small, nor even a very considerable number of troops cannot now go to Pittsburgh without the risk of doing much hurt than good to the King's Service What you were so kind as propose to bring up for me may perhaps according to the present aspect of things be as prudent to defer for the present

J. A.

To Colonel Bouquet

Letter from Ensign Price to Colonel Bouquet.

Fort Pitt 26th June 1763

Sir I arrived here this morning from Le Bouef which I abandoned the 18th at night

The 3d inst I had an Express from Christie with the News of Lieutenant Cuyler's defeat &cet which I immediately forwarded to Venango and have heard since I got in, was sent to you. Another Express the 13th arrived, I forwarded it likewise, but has never been heard of since and Captain Ecuyer has therefore desired me to give you the Heads relating to it. About the 12th Christie seeing a Sail standing towards Niagara sent a Batteau on board thinking the Master not inclined to put in and by a Corporal who had it from Captain Newmans mouth learned the following particulars. Viz That on or about the 1st of May 1500 Indians arrived at Detroit and wanted to hold a Treaty in the Fort, but Major Gladwin being told by Monsieur Banby that if they were admitted they would fall upon and destroy every man in it, ordered the Garrison under arms, which the Chief of the Indians seeing asked if he was afraid. The next day they came all-together and repeated their former request of admittance and being refused began to fire, ending that day with the loss of 40 of their men and wounding but a few of ours. Captain Campbell and Lieut McDougal were sent to inquire what was the cause of their behaviour and were detained, though the Indians sent in two of their own People as Hostages.

A day or two preceeding these transactions they killed Sir Robert Devers, Capt Robinson, Mac Hay and one Fisher (a trader) as they were out sound-

ing the Lake; and returning to Fishers House hanged his wife and took the rest of his Family Prisoners. Detroit had been two weeks besieged when Capt Newman came out of the River to convey Lieut Cuyler in, and the Garrison were living upon a little Provision of *Banby* then. He was three weeks after before he saw Presque Isle, being detained by contrary winds and was afraid all the upper Posts were cut off. He was fired upon coming out of the River and Captain Campbell was sent on board to know if he would *strike* and they would spare the lives of all on board, but he sent them word he was determined to fight his way and did. The 18th instant I was attacked and the Indians, taking possession of the lower store fired my House with their Arrows, so that I was obliged to retreat out of it in the Night, which I did unseen and brought in with me seven men. Six are still in the woods but I hope will get in safe some where. We arrived at Venango the 20th at One at night and found the block house burned to the ground.

I am a little fatigued but in good health as is most of those that came with me.

I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you and am,

Sir,
Your most obedt and
most humble Servant
G. Price

Carlisle the 3rd July 1763.

Sir:

I am sorry to have to acquaint you that our Posts at Presqu' Isle, Le Boeuff and Venango are cut off and the Garrisons Massacred by the Savages. Except one officer and seven men who have escaped from Le Boeuff. Fort Pitt was Briskly attacked on the 22nd. Had only a few men killed and wounded and dispersed the Enemy.

Fort Ligonier has likewise stood a Vigerous attack by means of some men who reinforced that small Garrison from the Militia of Bedford The Indians Expected a strong reinforcement to make new attempts on those two posts.

If the Measures I had the honour to recommend to you in my Letters of Yesterday are not immediately put in Execution I forsee the ruin of this part of the province on this side of the Susquehannah, and as York County would be covered by Cumberland I think they ought to join in assisting to build some posts and saving the Harvest. It would not be less Necessary to send immediately arms and ammunition to be Distributed to the inhabitants to defend their Reapers. You may likewise think it proper to appoint some Commissioners to see your orders Executed in these two Counties

Two Soldiers of the 77th Regiment have been arrested at Lancaster by writs from Mr Edw^{d} Shippen for Fictitious debts and Bail offered by Doctor Thompson was refused. If it is in your power I

begg these Boys (both under age) may be released and obliged to join their Companys.

I have the Honour to be Sir

To the Honble James Hamilton, Esqe

from Col. Bouquet.

From Colonel Bouquet to Mr Croghan

Carlisle 4th July 1763

Dear Sir

I had yesterday your letter of the 29th and perused that of the 2d July to Sir William, which I transmitted forthwith to the General with the fatal account received from above. His Excellency writes me, What Mr Croghan mentions with regard to the part he believes the Delawares, and the other Nations in General intend to play on this occasion, I think is very just and I am persuaded it will turn out exactly so; whenever they meet with a proper check—My opinion with regard to the Indians that are in our Power is, that they should remain as Prisoners, as I am convinced they would be amongst the first, were they let loose that that would join the others.

I approve of Mr Croghan's having raised the 25 men to Garrison Fort Littleton which appears to have been very Necessary and you may acquaint Mr Croghan that I have from time to time informed Sir William Johnson of every intelligence I have received and that his Letter to Sir William with the

enclosures shall be forwarded to him, so far the Generals Letter to me. I wrote you in my last and repeat it here that I make myself answerable for the pay of Capt Wm Pyper, his officers and men as you have agreed with them and will recomend them to the Governor for Commissions, as I know them to be good and brave men, You have forgot to pay to Mr West the Bill you drew on me for £100, which has been presented to me, be so good as to settle it. I shall join you as soon as the Regiments come up and the Carriages can be got, which will be about the 9th of this Month.

I am
Dear Sir
Signed
H. Bouquet

Captain Basset and I live in your Hotel here. Swiming in Ease and Plenty. I think it very convenient to find that you have a house, wherever I go
Your family are well

Mr. Geo. Wood 4th July 1763
Received the 11th
Answ^{d} the same day.

Sir

The Indians is playing on us in all quarters, I have been at this post with two Regulars and four

Volunteers, this week past and on the arrival of the Highlanders, Captain Ourry sent us two more and Mr Croghan sent five of his Volunteers the whole amounts to 13 men, which if we had any Place to Defend ourselves I think we could stand a smart attack, but the fort being all out of repair, we have took to my house and prepaired it as well as possible to defend ourselves. The Volunteers threaten going away every day I hope your Honor will take us to consideration as well for our safety, as also, for the real needsessity of keeping up the post, being almost the only Pass on the Line

I am Sir your humble Servant

George Wood

Crossings July 4th 1763

To Colonel Bouquet

From Col Bouquet to H Blane Carlisle

Carlisle 4th July 1763

Sir

I received last night your Letter of 28th June. The contents of which I transmitted to the General. You may depend upon his approbation of the wise Measures you have taken, and that the brave men who have agreed to stay with you till I come to your Relief will be Punctually paid for all the time they will remain with you. I have Branded with Infamy

the wretches whom I discovered here to have deserted your Post, and if you can send me the Names of all those who so treacherously abandoned you, I shall publish it in the Newspapers to cover them that shame so justly due to all Traytors and Cowards. On the other hand I shall recommend in the Strongest manner those Pack horse men who produced your leave to come down

The vigerous Steps you have taken to Secure to yourself a Reinforcement so Necessary does you as great Honour as your good Disposition and Courage. Had Christie and Gordon behaved with such a Spirit their important Posts would have been lost and Christie and his Garrison massacred after a Scandalous Capitulation, as if the Example of Fort Loudon in the Cherokee Country ought not to be a Sufficient warning never to Trust ones Self alive with faithless Savages. The great importance of your Post for the support of Port Pitt, has given me the utmost anxiety knowing in what Condition you were left, and all my dependence was in your Prudence, and Firmness in which I have not been disapointed. Be as Saving of provisions and particularly of Amunition, as if you had no Relief to Expect, and after the Risk you Exposed yourself to, by Suffering any men to go out of the Fort, I need not give you Warning, never to be allured by any appearing Advantage to Expose your Post to the least danger.

The bad Success the Savages have met with in Attacking Fort Pitt and your Post will soon make them sick of attempting them. Don't permit a Musket to be fired but where you are sure of doing Execution. I sent you a Reinforcement which I shall soon follow with a Sufficient Force to clear the roads of that Bloody race.

I am Sir

Signed

Henry Bouquet

P.S. What Cap^{t} Ourry hinted to me of your Intention before you got a Reinforcement must be erased, if an officer should remain alone in his post, there he must die before he Disgraces himself by abandoning it.

H. B.

Letter from Governor Hamilton

Philadelphia July 6th 1763

Sir

I am to acknowledge the favour of your several letters of the 19th June 2 and 3 of this instant, the last containing the shocking account of the taking of three of our Forts and murdering the Garrisons by the Savages, from them I reckon upon the commencement of a general Indian War, but when it will have a period God knows. In the mean time, it can-

not but be attended with infinite mischief to those Colonies, as well by the heavy expence it will occasion, as by retarding the progress of their settlement, for I would willingly flatter myself, that in the end they will be obliged to solicit the peace they have so wantonly broken.

As this express is just setting off I was unwilling to miss the opportunity of informing you as soon as possible, that the assembly by a resolve of this day have authorized us in conjunction with the provincial Commissioners to take into pay seven hundred men till the next meeting of that House, which is the 9th of September, to be employed in protecting the Frontier Inhabitants and that the pay is settled on such funds as will not occasion any disputes between us. And also that a bill will be passed tomorrow for compelling the inhabitants to furnish Carriages &c for the kings service agreeable to the Generals Request. Considering how numerous and determined the Indians are represented to be, I am in pain for your convoy to Fort Pitt. I shall set about giving orders for raising the men the moment the Assembly rises which will be tomorrow. Pray communicate to me what you think worth my knowing, as in return I shall do to you. The express is waiting

I am with great regard Sir your most
obedient humble servant

James Hamilton

To Colonel Bouquet

Letter to Governor Hamilton
Carlisle 8th July 1763

Sir

I had this day the Honour of your Letter dated the 6th Inst and am glad for the sake of the Frontier inhabitants that the assembly have authorized you in conjunction with the Provincial Commissioners to take into pay 700 men for their Protection.

The Savages being now elated by repeated Successes I join in opinion with you that there will be some risk in forcing a convoy to Fort Pitt with the Troops I have, partly composed of men taken out of the Hospital. Therefore that I may not be blamed for having neglected any precaution in my power to avoid receiving a check. I beg the favour to know whether your troops when raised are to act in conjunction with the King's forces, and in case the Enemys Strength should make it Necessary, whether I could obtain part of them to march with me beyond the Limits of the purchased Lands, to the relief of Fort Pitt and escort back to the Settlements upwards of 300 inhabitants, women and children now shut up in that Fort. If I have no assistance to expect from them, and the General having not in his power to send me a man more, I must without delay run all risks to relieve with my small force, a Post on the preservation of which so much depends, should I have the misfortune to fail in the attempt. The consequences are easily forseen. I

enclose you a Letter from Captain Ourry and those of Mr Croghan and Mr Wm Piper as relative to the men hired for the defence of Fort Littleton, and the offer of raising immediately a good company of Rangers. The remains of the two Regiments will be here tomorrow, or the 10th and as soon as I receive the Wagons and Flour I expect from Lancaster, I propose to proceed to Bedford

I have the honour to be Sir

Henry Bouquet

P S I suppose your Troops will be raised on condition to serve during the war

To the Honble James Hamilton Esqe

Fort Detroit 10th July 1763

Sir

I am sorry to have to acquaint you of my misfortune. On the 20th June at day break I was surrounded at my Post at Presqu Isle by about two hundred Indians a quarter of an hour after they began to Fire on the Block House and continued all that day very smartly. Likewise Fire arrows were thrown into the Roof of the Block house and Bastions. I received my greatest hurt from the Two Hills, the one ascending from the Lake the other from the bottom, they having made holes in the night to secure themselves. Nothwithstanding two or three did their endeavor to get in the French were killed which made them cease fireing some hours, at which time they was employed in digging of passes through

the earth in order to get at the bottom of the house.

21st They commenced fireing as hot as ever and also with Fire Arrows which set the house a second time on fire, the same day the Barrels of water I had provided was spent in extinguishing said Fires and found it impossible to get at a well which was sunk on the Parade, therefore was obliged to sink one in the house by hard labour, whilst we were digging to get at the well we were again set on fire but got it extinguished by throwing of some shingles from the roof at the same time they had approached as far as the Commanding Officers room on the parade they set it on fire and communicated it to the rushes round the Fort. We continued our fireing till midnight when one of them who spoke French informed me it was in vain to pretend to hold out for they could now set fire to the house when they pleased if I would not surrender; we may expect no quarters, finding they had made their approaches aforesaid. That they could set me on fire above and below. My men being fatigued to the greatest extremity and not being able to extinguishing such fireing and resist their numbers, I asked them in English if there was any amongst them which understood that language, an Englishman then called up to me, that if I ceased my fireing he would speak with me, he told me they were of the *Urin* Nation that had ben compelled to take up arms by the Ottawas against Detroit, that there was part of other Nations with him, that they only wanted the house and that

they would have now soon, that I might have liberty to go with my Garrison where I pleased. I desired them to leave off their fireing and I would give them an answer in the morning earily. After considering my situation and of the impossibility of holding out any longer I sent out two soldiers as if to treat with them that they may find out their disposition and how they had made their approaches, and to give me a signal if they found what I imagined to be true finding if it be so and the vessel Hovering Between the two points all the while I was engaged could give me no assistance. I came out with my people they then took us prisoners, myself and four soldiers and a woman was brought to the Wiandotte Town, the rest of my garrison was taken by the other Nations. I was delivered up to Detroit with one soldier and a woman, the other two they killed at their town; the night I arrived there I was delivered up to Fort Detroit the 9th instant.

I am sir your most humble Servant

John Christie

P S All the Forts beyond this have met with the same fate. Captain Campbell, Lieut Tammet and Ensign Holmes is killed, the rest of the gentlemen is prisoners

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Lieut Don Campbell
to Colonel Bouquet
Ligonier 11 July 1763

Sir

Enclosed I send you a return of this Garrison. The detachment I brought up with me, I did not include as you know their numbers.

I left Bedford the 7th Inst at night and arrived here the 9th in the morning without seeing any of the Enemy, tho' I believed they followed us very close, as that evening they fired several shots at the Fort. There is one of our men wounded by the enemy, and I believe a Surgeon would be very necessary, in case any more accidents should happen. I am sir Your most

Obedient, humble servant

Don^{d} Campbell

To Col Bouquet

Lieutenant Blane to Colonel Bouquet

On his March to Fort Pitt

Fort Ligonier July 11-1763

Sir

I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 4th Instant by Mr Campbell who got safely here the 9th in the morning, and who being my Senior, I have delivered all your orders relating to the Post to him, as well as the advice and other informations my long stay at this Place makes me capable of. I have likewise communicated to him your Letter of the 4th. As Mr Campbell writes you by this opportunity and informs you of the affairs of the Post. I have only

to return you my thanks for the satisfaction you express with my conduct and care you promise to take of those men that have suffered so much by their stay here for the safety of this Place. The Bedford Volunteers (Mr Recker excepted) are far from meriting anything besides the wages promised, but I have no occasion to say more as when you receive this by them you can judge their merit yourself, but I hope their going will make no great odds.

I must now beg leave to inform you for your and Army's safety, that it is more necessary now than ever I knew it, to be very watchful, for the 58 and 9 appeared only diversion to these times, for they exert themselves to their utmost, indeed they will have occasion for their utmost dexterity in a short time.

I remain with the sincerest wishes for your safe arrival and Speedy

Sir Your most obet humble servt

A Blane

Letter to Governor Hamilton

Carlisle 13 July 1763

Sir

The accounts of the Murders committed by the Savages in this unfortunate County will be transmitted to you by so many Persons that I need not be very particular. The List of the People known to

be killed from 40 to within 16 miles of this Town, amounted last Night to 19 besides wounded, and increases very fast every hour. The desolation of so many Families reduced to the last extremities of want and misery. The despair of those who have lost their parents, relations and Friends, with the cries of distracted women and children who fill the streets, form a scene of horror painful to humanity, and impossible to describe. Mr Galbreth sent me here yesterday two Indians, two squaws and four children, who had been taken prisoners in one of the Islands of Susquehanna, where they raised corn by some young Men living near that River. One is *Conaway Sam* Cayuga Indian and a peaceable man, the other a Mokikander equally inoffensive. It was with the utmost difficulty I could prevail with the enraged Multitude not to massacre them, and I don't think them very safe in the Gaol. They cannot be released as they would be torn to pieces by our People or forced to join the enemy; but they ought to be removed to Philadelphia as soon as convenient. The whole country to the west of this place is already abandoned with the Harvest, Cattle and Horses and this Town suddenly become the Frontier on that side. The flying Inhabitants are in absolute want of arms and ammunition and having discovered ten kegs of powder, belonging to the Commissioners for the Indian Trade, in the House of one Edward Moreton a waggoner and there being none to be sold, they were going to seize upon it, which I prevented by

writing to Mr Galbreth to distribute one Keg among them and send the rest here this day; when I shall desire Mr West to sell it to the People. I hope the Commissioners will not disaprove of it in the urgent Necessity, and if they desire it I will pay for what I have distributed.

When I wrote you on the 2nd of July, my sentiments relative to the measures I thought necessary to prevent the Ruin of this country I did not expect to be so soon a witness of it, and still less that the Assembly would pay no regard to my representations. Finding myself unable, in my circumstances, to afford any direct Protection to this Frontier, I thought it incumbent on me to recommend it to your more immediate Protection; as it was easy to Judge, from the general Panic, and the dispersion of the enhabitants that a handful of savages would soon lay waste the Country. The few Troops voted by the Assembly can neither be raised in time, nor when raised will they be able to save the People and their Harvest from destruction, which would only have been effected by exerting the united Force of this and York County in the manner I had proposed. I march the Day after tomorrow to the relief of Fort Pitt, and hope to draw the attention of the enemy upon me, and by that means be of some service to this People

I have the Honor &c

Henry Bouquet

George Wood to Henry Bouquet
Crossing Juniata July 13th 1763

Sir

Yesterday our corporal Sank went out to the Back of my file to see if there was any Deers in the Creek and one of Mr Croghans voluntiers with him and we have not seen him since of consequence they must be either killed or taken; we heard two guns go off some time after they went out. I discharged him of going out and told him the consequence of leaveing his Post, but I could not prevail on him to stay. We are certainly in danger. I have sent to Capt Ourry for a reinforcement for us and I have got on Express down that there is a Corporal and six men coming down

Yours

George Wood

July 13th 1763 Fort Bedford

Sir

I arrived here the 11th instant, and had it not been that the Pack Horses and sheep were a good deal fatigued, I could have reached this Place the 10th.

I encamped on the out side of the Town as I imagined it would be more secure for the Inhabitants, as well as more agreeable, than if I had gone to the Fort, where I keep a sufficient Guard for its security. Some volunteers who had been at

Ligonier for some time, arrived here last night, by whom I had Letters from Lieut Campbell, he arrived there the 9th without meeting any Enemy, tho' that Night they fired several shots at the Fort. I am afraid that Waggons will find a great deal of Difficulty in getting over Sideling hill, the road being very much broke and out of repair. Capt Ourry is as usual, indefatiguable and I own freely I would be very much at a loss which hand to turn to, if it was not for him

I am with respect

Sir your most humble servant

James Robertson

Ligonier July 15 1763

Sir

When Mr Baltimore left this I acquainted you of the safe arrival of the Highlanders &c but could not then send you the names of the Rascals that deserted me, but now you have it inclosed as well as their signed agreement, the Pack horse men who deserted at first entered into no written engagements, and their names I transmitted to Captain Ourry who can inform you.

As Lieutenant Campbell informs you of the strength and intentions of those persons in the Garrison who are no Soldiers it will be needless for me to repeat it; but at the same time I cant help wishing an engineer or some other person who could

better describe the situation of the Fortress was here. But that you may be enabled to judge with the greater certainty I send you the best description I can, and that the times will allow of. First then it is situated on the declivity of a hill, which falls off from three sides of the Fort, and therefore requires an advanced work (if it could be afforded) before each curtain another is also necessary for the protection of the Cattle at night before the curtain upon the rising ground, at the same time the Fort must not be left unguarded, and the Garrison and Guards must be relieved. I am extremely sorry for the fate of those important Posts (Presque Isle and Venango) and am equally concerned that the behaviour of the commanding Officers should expose them to so just a censure. I am greatly obliged to you for erasing the hint Capt Ourry wrote, and the more so, as it is a thing I never intended.

Your orders concerning the ammunition will be as strictly complyed with as possible as also the provisions. Nothing would conduce more to the saving of the latter than the getting down the women and children, who as their husbands have in a manner preserved the Post have a good title to be fed while they stay, but as that cant be done without an escort, I imagine the best way would be to send 20 men from Bedford along with the first Party of Highlanders who would serve to flank the one up the other down. Tho the Indians have tried all the little arts their cunning could invent they have as yet

found them useless, and I believe I may venture to assure you they in all probility still will. I have nothing more to add but that I am with the utmost respect

Sir your most obliged and obedient
Servant Arch Blane

P S I wish I knew the day you would be here, as the Lamb I have so long preserved would then be properly prepared for your reception

A Blane

I believe the scoundrels are returned for one of them had the impudence to come into the Pasture and chase a horse for some time No doubt he expected to be pursued, but he soon got into the woods.
To Col. Bouquet

Cumberland July 16, 1763 one o'clock
Morning

Sir

I just now received a melancholy account from Coll Cresaps, which is as follows. That on the 13th Instant the Indians fired upon Six men, shocking wheat in Col Cresaps field and killed one man, but was prevented scalping him by one man firing on them as they run up. On the 14th 5 Indians fired upon 16 men as they were sitting, standing and lying under a large tree at the End of Col Cresaps Lane about 100 yards from his House and wounded one man, but on being fired at by the white men, who

wounded one or more of them, as appears by the great Quantity of Blood found on their Tracts, they immediately ran off, and were pursued but could not overtake them Some time after several guns were fired in the Woods adjacent, on which a Party went in quest of them and found three Beeves just killed. On the 15th about 10 o'clock in the morning as Mr Welder was going to a house of his about 300 yards distant from Colonel Cresaps with three men and several women the Indians to the amount of 20 or upwards rushed on them from a rising ground, but on being perceived by the white Party, they ran back hollowing, which being heard by them at the house, they immediately ran to their assistance and met them and the Indians at the end of Col Cresaps Lane about 100 yards from the Colonels house as mentioned before, on which the Indians instantly fired on them and killed Mr Welder, the Party of white men returned their fire, killed one of them dead on the Spot and wounded several more (as appears by the great Quantity of Blood left in the Field and on the Track. The Colonel expects daily to be further distrest and is in much want of assistance. The Indians are gone towards the Cove below Bedford, and it is suspected they are the party that went to the Southward some time ago, as we have got 2 Rifles and one smooth bore, which Col Cresaps Son thinks belongs to those who went there, with a great many other Implements, which they were obliged to leave behind them. The Indians were very bold and

daring for some time, and one more so in particular who cut Mr Welder in the Back and divided his ribs from the Back Bone, after he was shot down, but we prevented his being scalped. Col Cresaps youngest Son scalped the Indian, all this was done within 100 yards of the Colonels Gate. The other Person killed was one Wade, the Person wounded was Richard Morris. A Party was this day up the River and returned just now. When Mr Tomlinson informs me, that he came to Jos Mounts house and found a Hog killed and laid upon a Shelf in the house, bleeding fresh, by which he conjectures, they had not been gone more than half an hour and we tracked them from thence along the old Warrior roads that leads up Wills Creek towards Bedford, soon after I perceived a great Smoke coming through the Gap of Wills Creek, which makes me conjecture they have burnt all the houses upon the Creek, but have not had time to be satisfied of it, as night drew on.

James Livingston

Sunday Morning July 17th 1763

The inclosed came to hand just now by a private hand. He passed the Express sent down on Thursday Evening near the White Horse so that I expect he will be here before Sun set.

We had last night a hard tryal to save the Indians & with great difficulty obtained the same but

with great threats, no further acct. of Scalping so I believe the little skirmish has drove them for a while off. I wish when you write to New York you would desire the General to direct your Letters to Our Care as there is no dependance on the post Office.

I am just going to Church to pray for y^{r} safe arrival with your Convoy at Fort Pitt and am y^{r} most obed^{t} Humb. Serv^{t}

W^{m} Plumsted

Ligonier 17 July 1763

Sir

The most of the Inhabitants has agreed to remain with me, till such time, as they hear from you, or a Reinforcement comes up. What makes a Reinforcement so necessary is that we can't send the Cattle to feed, but in one Pasture, which is almost eate up and the Enemy has made several attempts to get them out, by letting down the Fences. As all the Whiskey in store is done, I have taken an Eight gallon Cag of Rum from a man here, for the use of the garrison, the duty being very hard. Tonight two of the Inhabitants sets off for Fort Pitt with your Dispatches

The People expect the return of the express on Friday night at farthest

I am sir your most obedient serv^{t}

Don^{d} Campbell

Letter to Governor Hamilton
Fort Loudon 19th July 1763

Sir

I am to acknowledge the honor of your obliging letter of the 12th which has been the more agreeable to me as I was in doubt whether you had not disapproved what I had mentioned to you in several of mine. The inhabitants of this county have been in a great Ferment imagining the Government was insensible of their distresses and the Measures taken for their protection insufficient. I was totally ignorant of the horrid crime said to have been committed by some Soldiers at Lancaster, no complaints having been made to me while I was in that Town. Captain Robertson, with part of the two companies under his command, is now at Bedford and the rest of them at Ligonier, as soon as I join them, the strictest enquiry will be made to find out the people concerned, who shall be delivered to the civil Power. I am obliged to you for passing the Law for carriages, which will prove useful in case this war should last any time and for granting pay to the 25 men raised by Mr Croghan for one month. It would be hurtful to the service and the inhabitants to suffer Fort Lyttleton to be burnt by the savages, as it would afford a proper retreat at Night to the parties sent by Colonel Armstrong to cover the Inhabitants of the Path Valley, who would save it till Troops can be raised to garrison it.

I had not proposed to go farther than Bedford,

where I expected to be sufficiently reinforced from your Province to put our Convoy out of all risks, but being disappointed and the few Troops I have being now more exposed to an attack, I shall proceed myself with them to Fort Pitt.

I inclose to Mr Plumsted to be transmitted to you, the intelligence I received from Fort Cumberland in Maryland

I have the honor &c

Henry Bouquet

Detroit 29th July 1763

Sir

I did myself the honour to write you of the 14th Instant by one of the Vessels from Niagra and then gave you a full account of all that had transpired in this District preceeding that date. As that Letter will certainly come to hand before this. It is now unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of the same Subject. And more particularly so, as I have wrote Lieut Carr (by the bearer and acquainted him of every material circumstance that has happened in this quarter) who will no doubt communicate the contents and import of my Letter to you immediately upon receipt thereof Lieut Cuyler of the Queens Company who escaped with Thirty men in two Battoes, and returned to Niagra by Presqu 'Isle, acquainted Ensign Christy of his unlucky accident in consequence whereof Mr Christy immediately upon

his arrival sent an Express to Venango in order to acquaint Lieut Gordon, and the 6th of June being the day Lieut Cuyler arrived at Niagara Major Wilkins dispatched an Express to the General, with an account of that Partys being cut off on Lake Erie, and of several traders being killed and taken Prisoners in the Grand River, some of which Escaped and arrived at Niagara at the same time with Mr. Cuyler.

Mon Cher Ami Monsieur Campbell, me montroit une Lettre qu'il vous avoit ecrit daté dans l'Avril dernier dans laquelle il vous informoit que j'etoit maladif, et par cette raison que Je doit Aller a Fort Pitt, mais maintenant (Dieu merci) mes yeux sont Ouvert, et Je vois que les plue courtes folies sont les meilleures.

Inclosed I send a return of the Detachment whereby you will see our present state.

We expect the Army here about the 20th or at furtherest the latter end of August. I suppose they will meet with a warm reception in the River, as the Indians are at present assembling from all Quarters; I dare say they will at least muster a thousand men to attack the Army. I expect to have the pleasure of seeing some of the Barbariens brought to the most Condign Punishment, and do assure you that will add greatly to my happiness. I wrote to Lieut Leslie the 19th of June and forwarded him and Captain Etherington Shirts, shoes and stockings, &c^{d}. for want of which, they wrote me of their being in

great Distress. I heartily condole with them, as I do with all others who are in the hands of the Savages, for certainly they are Objects of the greatest Pity. I have the honour to be very respectfully

Sir
your most obed^{t} & faithful Serv^{t}
JAMES MAC DONALD

Addressed to Col. Henry Bouquet.

Letter to Governor Hamilton
Fort Pitt 11th August 1763

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that on our march to the relief of this Fort we have been attacked by a considerable body of Indians composed of the Delawares, Shawanes Wyandots and Mingoes, and that after two obstinate engagements on the 5th and 6th Instant we have obtained a compleat victory over the Barbarians by the uncommon resolution of our brave highlanders; before the enemy came to meet us they had closely beset and attacked this Fort and for five days kept an incessant fire upon it.

Captain Basset who has distinguished himself extremely and has been of great service to me, carries my dispatches to the General. I beg leave to refer you to him for the particulars of that bloody affair in which the most warlike of the savage tribes have lost their boasted claim of being invincible in the

woods of the Provinces would now enable us to follow this Looky Blow we might drive the Indians over the Lakes or compel them to sue for peace but it cannot be attempted with Prudence with the Troops I have left and if we give them time to recover of their Pannic we may have the whole to do over again.

It is so evidently true that the only method of protecting our Settlements is by carrying the war into the enemys country, that I shall dwell no longer upon it.

I have the honor to be with Great respect
Sir your most humble servant

Henry Bouquet

Ligonier Aug^{t}. 18th. 1763

Sir

When you passed this I found you so much hurry'd that I Judged it needless to speak to you about the distress of the Inhabitants that have been detained by me for the preservation of this Post.

At the beginning of the War all the Inhabitants wanted very much to carry down their families and effects but as I was not in a situation to deffend the Post, I found it necessary to detain them when they represented to me, that by keeping them, they would lose every thing they brought up with them and all they had in World.

What they then dreaded has turned out too true, I

have therefore to beg, you would represent their situation to the Gineral, that the poor People may not be ruined by my detaining them here.

There was likewayse a number of Pack Horse men detained at same time, and for the same reason, whose Horses were carried off by the Indians which I had got all apraised, that no doubt might arise about their Value and numbers. I should be glad to know what I am to do with the owners, as they expect Certificates from me, and Payment for those Horses they have lost.

At present I have nothing to add but that I am

Sir

Your most obed^{t}. and most Hum. Serv^{t}.

A. Blane.

To Col^{l}. Bouquet
comm^{d}. the Western Expedition.

To Lieut James McDonald
Fort Pitt the 28th. Aug^{t}. 1763

Sir

I had Last Night by the Indian *Andrew* Your Letter of the 29th July with its enclosures, for which I am much oblig'd to You. The other Letter of the 14th is not yet come to hand.

The Loss of our good and worthy Friend Captain Campbell affects me Extremely, He had treated those infamous Barbarians with so much Generosity and Benevolence, that I flatter'd myself they would

have Spar'd his Life; but they must be rank'd with the Panther of their Forests, and treated in the same way.

I am much Concern'd of such of our Officers and Men who have had the Misfortune to fall in their hands. If we cannot rescue them, we shall at Least revenge their Death, upon the perfidious Wretches in whose power they now are.

We have on our March to the relief of this Fort, which was closely beset, defeated in the Woods a Large Body of Savages Compos'd of part of the Wiandots, Shavanese, Mingoes, and all the Delawars who are recon'd and think them selfs the best Warriors in the Woods; Indeed they fought with the greatest bravery and resolution for two days, that the Action Lasted, on the 5th and 6th Instant; They are now all Dispers'd, and we have not Seen any since. The Highland^{rs} are the bravest men I ever Saw, and their behaviour in that obstinat affair does them the highest honor.

Of the 42^{s} C^{o}	Lieut. Graham	
	Lieut. McIntosh	Kill'd
Of the Rangers	Lieut. Randal	
42^{s}	Capt^{n} Graham	
	Lieut. Dun Campbell	
60th	Lieut. Dow dangerously Wounded	
77th	Lieut. Donald Campbell	
	Volunteer Peebles	

In all 50 killed and 60 Wounded.

I wish the same Success, with a Less considerable Loss, may attend the other Bodies of Troops employ'd against those Villians. They may fight this way but never with the same Spirit and Confidence. We expect a Reinforcement to push this Luky blow and forward some Troops to Your assistance.

Major Gladwin expresses his Sattisfaction of the Services of the Officers with him in a manner very honorable to them, and which gives me very great pleasure.

I'll write you a duplicate by Sandusky, I beg my Compliments to our Friends, all is well here.

I am very Sincerely

Sir

Your most Obedient humble Serv^{t}

Henry Bouquet

Colonel John Armstrong to
Colonel Henry Bouquet
Carlisle 26th August 1763

Dear Colonel

I heartily embrace the first opportunity of congratulating you and the brave troops under your command on your safe and very reputable arrival at Fort Pitt; and as heartily join you in paying due Honor to the great author of all true Heroism, conduct and success, who has at once crowned you with merit and made you the happy instruments of so much peace and joy to a large part of our American

world. Those Barbarians dont in action stand so close together as the Philistines of old who fell by the hands of the Hebrew hero, however they may consist of as many different tribes. May the same Almighty hand fight against those modern Infidels and extend his Sons heritage from Sea to Sea and from Pole to Pole.

A party of Volunteers chiefly from the East side of the River betwixt One hundred and two in number are gone up the West Branch of Susquehannah. I believe the Men are very good, but am doubtful of their conduct if they miscarry, they will probably prevent the prospect of a blow, that was equally well designed. Our people have discovered a few single Indians but have been quiet since you marched except the taking of one prisoner who made his escape about the time you left Bedford

We may now expect to receive a few visits. The Number of the Inhabitants killed within this country and eastward of the Allegheny hills were Forty eight or forty nine, as far as I have been able to learn, on the truth of which (in case of any representation) you may depend. I have kept the five men at Lyttleton and Lems's Company compleat at Bedford for particular reasons, tho' double the number of Men allowed to any other equal number of the Inhabitants. I have wrote Capt Ourry concerning young Culbertson whom its said he has in Irons at Bedford, who went to Ligonier a Volunteer but left that post without leave. I dont fully know the crime, but hope

for the Service sake he has set him at liberty. The Governor has wrote for the Indians that were in this jail in a very pressing manner whom I have been obliged to send off under the protection of the Soldiers, as the Sheriff could raise no guard for that purpose

I am dear Sir, with very great respect,
Your most obedient and most
Humble Servant
John Armstrong

To Major Gladwin
Fort Pitt 28th August 1763

Dear Sir

I had last Night the very great pleasure to receive your letter of the 28th July by your Express Andrew, who says he was detained by sickness at Sandusky. Your letters for the General are forwarded. A Mohawk having reported to Sir Wm Johnson that Detroit was taken, I could not help being uneasy tho' long acquainted with Indian lies.

It was a great satisfaction to me to know from yourself that you have been able to defend that post, with so few men, against that Multitude, what was known below of your firm and prudent conduct from the beginning of the Insurrection, had obtained the Generals approbation and does you the greatest honor. The loss of all our detained posts is no more than could be expected from their defenceless State.

But Capt Campbels Death affects me sensibly. I pity the unfortunate who remain yet in the Power of the Barbarians, as every step we take to rescue them, may and will probably hasten their death.

Your Express says that after he left the De Troite, two Wyandots told him that the detachment of 300 men from Niagara had joined you with provisions. This will give you some ease till more effectual reinforcements can be sent. You know that you are to have the command of all the Troops destined for Detroit and to retake possession of the Country now fallen into the hands of the Enemy. To that effect the General collects all the Troops that can be spared at Niagara and Presque Isle. The remains of the 42nd and 77th were ordered to join you this way, when we had Intelligence that Venango had been surprised. Lieut Gordon and all his unfortunate Garrison massacred. Le Boeuf abandoned and Presque Isle surrendered, to my unspeakable astonishment, as I knew the strength of that Block house, which would have been relieved from Niagra. Fort Pitt was attacked and invested by all the Delawares and parts of the Shawanese, Wyandots and Mingoes to the Number of 400, by their account, but much more considerable as we found afterwards, besides their women and children which they had brought here to carry the plunder to their towns, not doubting to take the place. Fort Burd on the Monongahela, Bushy run and Stoney Creek were abandoned for want of men.

Ligonier a post of great consequence to us was defended with a handful of men by lieutenant Blane and Captain Ecuyer baffled all their efforts here. Tho the Fort was open on three sides. The Floods having undermined the sod work, the rampart had tumbled in the ditch. He Pallissadoed, and Frais'd the whole, raised a parapet all round and in a short time with a small Garrison, he has made it impregnable for Savages. Besides their attacks on the Fort, they kept parties on the communication and interrupted all Expresses, while others falling upon the Frontier settlements spread terror and desolation through the whole country Things being in that situation I received orders to March with the above Troops, the only force the General could collect at that time for the relief of this Fort which was in great want of Provisions. The little flour they had being damaged. In that pressing danger the provinces refused to give us the least assistance.

Having formed a convoy, I marched from Carlisle the 18th of July with about 460 Rank and File, being the remains of the 42^{d} and 77th Regiments, many of them convalescents I left 30 men at Bedford, and as many at Ligonier, where I arrived on the 2^{d} Instant Having no Intelligence of the enemy I determined to leave the waggons at that post and to proceed with 400 Horses loaded with flour, to be less incumbered in case of an action.

I left Ligonier the 4th and on the 5th instant at one o'clock P M after marching 17 miles we were

suddenly attacked by all the Savages collected about Fort Pitt. I shall not enter into the detail of that obstinate action which lasted till Night, and beginning early on the 6th continued till one o'clock when at last we routed them. They were pursued about two miles, and so well dispersed, that we have not seen one since, as we were excessively distressed by the total want of water, we marched immediately to the nearest Spring without inquiring into the loss of the enemy, who must have suffered greatly by their repeated and bold attacks in which they were constantly repulsed Our loss is very considerable

Of the 42^{d}	Captain Lieutenant Graham	
Rangers	Lieutenant McIntosh	Killed
	Lieutenant Randall	
42^{d}	Captain John Graham	
	Lieutenant Don Campbell	
60th	Lieutenant Dow dangerously	wounded
77th	Lieutenant Donald Campbell	
	Volunteer Peebles	

Killed 50
Wounded 60
In all 110

After delivering our convoy here part of the Troops were embarked and sent down the river to cut off the Shawanese, the rest went back to Ligonier and brought our waggons on the 22^{d} The great fatigues of Long Marches and of being always under arms has occasioned great sickness, which the loss in

the action, puts it out of my power to send you the remains of the two regiments ordered to join you by Presque Isle, till I receive a reinforcement

This gives me great uneasiness, as I know that they are much wanted. But you may be assured that we shall do everything in the power of men to assist you.

I am to remain here myself ready to go down the River with a strong body which is to be ordered up for that service.

As I have no means to procure Intelligence from Presque Isle, I am obliged to send your Express that way, and at his return I will dispatch him by Sandusky, with what news I may then have received and a Duplicate of this. It is very agreeable to me to hear that our Officers with you have been so happy as to obtain your approbation of their services, and I am much obliged to you for the honor you have done them

I enclose the Latest papers we have. Two of our Battalions are reduced I know nothing certain of the Number of Corps remaining

I am dear Sir Your most
obedient humble servant
Henry Bouquet

Letter from Governor Hamilton
Philadelphia August 29th, 1763

Sir

I received with the greatest pleasure your letter of

the 11th instant and most sincerely congratulate you, as well on your Victory and triumph over them Indians, as on your having fully accomplished the purpose of your expedition, by the relief of Fort Pitt very important services both, and of the utmost consequence to these Colonies and which I am in hopes will appear so considerable in the eyes of our Superiors as to entitle the conductor to some valuable marks of their approbation. We have heard from Capt Basset and the Officers who are returned, the particulars of your two engagements; and are delighted at the testimony given to the gallantry and good behaviour of the Highlanders. This was all unexpected considering the low state of health they were in, when they passed through this city. With regard to your self, it was nothing unexpected, as every body was convinced that wherever you commanded, matters would be put upon the best foot, and conducted in the best manner they were capable of. I agree entirely with you in the expediency of carrying the war into the Enemy's country. A lingering defensive one must ever be attended with ruin, by exhausting our men and money, in attempting to defend a Frontier that cannot be defended, and whenever a plan shall be concerted for that purpose and a general requisition made to the Colonies for their assistance to carry it into operation I doubt not but ours will readily contribute its proportion; but of this no mention hath as yet been made by Sir Jeffrey. Having but just heard of this oppor-

tunity and that the Express sets off early in the morning, I have not time to be more diffuse. But I could not suffer him to depart without paying you my compliments upon an occasion so honorable to you, and assuring you that I am with the greatest respect

Sir your most Obed^{t} & most humble Servant

James Hamilton

Mr Aller & his family arrived at Loudoun in 40 days with an easy passage. All well.

Colonel Bouquet

From Lieut Blane to Coll Bouquet

Ligonier Sept 17th 1763

Sir

I wrote you by the Express who I hope got in safe; where I told you I defered sending the returns of the Garrison till the Command should carry them, but as the Commissary afterwards told the Contractors wanted an Abstract immediatly, I afterwards inclosed them to Gough with directions to give them you. I have examined all the stores again and again but can find no Garden Seeds, either Mr Boyle must know of them or the Rol Artillery for I believe Mr Boyle left them in the store. Capt May had given him in this Place

I must beg leave to put you once more in mind of Blankets &c for the Garrison, as well as some Salt,

Nails and Chaulk wich are all absolutely needful here. I must likewise beg leave to recommend to your particular attention the situation of the Sick Soldiers here as there is neither Surgeon or Medicine here, it would really be charity to order them up to Fort Pitt.

I must also beg leave to ask what you intend to do with the poor starved Militia who have neither Shirts, Shoes or anything else, nor are they to be got here. I am sorry you can do nothing for the poor Inhabitants. The axes and Rice are sent by this opportunity.

I am sorry for the Affaire at Niagara of the Lakes.

Your obliged and most
humble Servt

A Blane

Letter from Captain Robertson

Ligonier September 25th 1763

Sir

This morning early a Detachment from Bedford arrived here with Dispatches for Fort Pitt, and as Major Campbell left it in my option to forward them in the manner I should think most safe. I thought it more secure to send them thro' the woods by three men only, than by any Party I could spare from this Post, as I am obliged to keep one third of my Garrison always on the Bullock and Sheep Guard, notwithstanding all the precautions that we

could take one of the Royal Americans who was on the sheep Guard was killed within 80 yards of the Fort—the date of his death is in the Monthly Return, which I send you of this Garrison. I am with great Respect

Sir your most humble servant

James Robertson

To Colonel Bouquet

Letter to Colonel Stephen

Fort Pitt 30th September 1763

Dear Sir

I had last night the pleasure to receive your letter of the 15th and am extremely obliged to you for your very kind compliment on the Success of our March to the Relief of this Post.

I had so long experienced and known your Zeal for the Service, to be surprised at the Intention you express to follow this lucky blow by procuring a Party of Volunteers from the Men under your Command and to make some New Attempts that might compell the Villians to Submit. The General acquaints me that he has lately wrote to you on the Subject, and you may Depend upon all the assistance in my Power to second you effectually in the Execution of all offensive Measures, that can be advisable to humble and crush the Barbarians. I think the Generals Plan not only practicable but easy to execute, either by land or water as we have now a

Number of New Batteaux finished, and want only Men, to strike a decisive blow. But no time should be lost as the season advances fast, we have plenty of Ammunition and Provisions, and nothing would detain us. You would have the command of the most Promising Expedition that has been attempted yet against the Savages and obtain great Honour to your Government and to your self by so great and Seasonable a service.

I will answer with my head that a Detachment of about 700 good men will burn and destroy all the Indian Towns and Settlements between this Post the Lake and the Wabash, and drive the Brutes beyond the Mississippi or the Lakes. One half at least should be picked Men of your province. I am well informed of the Roads to their Towns and of the Numbers of men in each, and would satisfy you fully on that head, and provide you with Guides.

I have yet seen none of your Volunteers, they can depend upon all the Encouragement they can wish and that they shall be very kindly received. I dont know whether the Post at Redstone is destroyed, but it might be built again, if your Government would Garrison it, and it would certainly be of great Service to cover their Frontiers. I shall be very glad to have your answer as soon as Possible as I must soon dispose of the Regular Troops, if they are not reinforced, so as to act offensively

I am dear Sir Your most obedient

Humble Servant
Henry Bouquet

Carlisle October 11th 1763

Sir

This day I returned here from the Norward, all the Five Nations are quiet and I believe will continue so, except the Senecas. Seven Tribes in Canada have offered their services to act with the kings Troops. But the General seems determined to neither accept of Indian serving nor provincials. There have been a few Troops killed near Niagra some time ago for the particulars I refer you to the papers which are sent up. I have resigned out of the Service and will sail for England about the beginning of December. Sir Jeffrey Amherst would not give his consent, so I made my resignation in writing and gave my reasons for so doing. I know many people will think I am wrong but had I continued I could be of no more Service than I have been this eighteen Months past which was none, as no regard was had to any intelligence I sent, no more than to my opinions. I hope the Indian War at this time will be lucky for his Majestys Subjects here after provided they are suficiently punished, but it does not apear to me that the General has Troops enough to do it this fall, however I am not a proper Judge of that.

The warrants for the Land I leave with my brother

who will see them run again as soon as the Times will permit. I have wrote to Capt Barnsley and enclosed it to you, open for your perusal in which I have desired him to pay you £70 which I think is the Balance I owe you, if he does not please draw on me for it, that it may be paid before I go to England. I will take it as a great favor if you will press Capt Barnsley to get the accounts settled before I go.

I am with great Esteem and regard your most Humble Servant

George Croghan

To Henry Bouquet Esq[r].
Commanding att Fort Pitt

Letter from Major Gladwin to Colonel Bouquet.

Detroit November 1st 1763

Dear Sir

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your two very kind letters of the 28th August and 29th September. I congratulate you on the drubbing you gave the dogs, which does you so much honor, and I doubt not our frontier inhabitants have felt the good effects of it, they never will enter into such a war again with that confidence they engaged in this, which I believe they would not have undertaken but for our good subjects the French.

I have had no late accounts from below, the last

I received from the General is of the 2d July in which I am ordered to establish the out posts immediately, at the time I received these orders, I knew it was impossible to comply with any part of them. The event shows I was right in my conjectures. I am heartily wearied of my command, and I have signified the same to Colonel Amherst; I hope I shall be relieved soon, if not, I intend to quit the service for I would not choose to be any longer exposed to the villany and treachery of the settlement and Indians. I hope the General has countermanded his order about the reinforcement you were to send me, because they can be of no use here this advanced season, besides I dont see how they can leave Presque Isle, if they get thither, supposing that post was reistablished, which I believe is not the case, owing to the loss of the sloop, but if they should come contrary to expectation, you may be assured Sir, I shall dispatch the Royal Americans immediately, perhaps I may have an opportunity of sending them down in lieu of other troops that are coming up. I need not say any thing of our affairs here, as you must have heard enough of it from other hands, but I send you my dispatches to the General open for your perusal, pray let me know what passes in your department. I shall be happy to hear of your health and welfare and believe me to be Dear Sir Yours very sincerely

Henry Gladwin

To Colonel Bouquet

From A Blane to Colonel Bouquet
Ligonier November 5th 1763

Sir

Captain Ourry delivered me yours of the 26th October, the contents of which I shall exactly observe. Ever since Provisions were issued in pounds I have the Receipts in such. I have received 72 blankets most of which are much eat and cut but all the care possible shall be taken of them. Captain Ourry left me four Horses two of which wont haul a bit therefore I shall only feed those that work and change the others with the command, I have already finished a Guard house with a chimney and fitted up one Barrack for 36 or 40 Men upon a pinch and tomorrow night expect to have a stone chimney finished in another Barrack for 18. In short I hope to fitt up Barracks in the Fort for 3 officers and 70 men and should a greater Garrison be needful 30 or 40 men will have good accomadations in the Barrack before the uper gate which is an excellent log house and a very good place for the sick. That whatever you intend may succeed to your mind is the sincere wish of Sir Your Most

obedient Humble servant

A Blane

Be so good as to order down the Mens substance.

Letter from Captain Stewart
Camp at Smalls 29th November 1763.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the Receipt of your three Letters, viz two of the 13th and one of the 16th instant and to acquaint you that I left Fort Bedford the 22nd inst with a convoy of Pack Horses and Bullocks of which 72 Bullocks and 60 Loads of Salt are left at Ligonier the Remainder which consists of 43 Loads of Salt 9 ditto of Flour 2 d° of Rice, 15 D° of cloathing 9 D° of Whiskey 1 D° of Match 1 d° of Pick Axes, I have with me and also 80 Bullocks, which I expected to have reached Fort Pitt with tomorrow but as a good deal of rain has fallen this afternoon I fear that the Roads are so very bad that my reaching the Fort tomorrow will be impracticable, but shall do all in my Power, as there is nothing I want to see more than my Good Friends at Fort Pitt, particularly on St Andrews day.

I have left Lieutenant Puy and Wattson in arrest at Bedford and my reasons for so doing I will acquaint you with, and also give you a particular account of my proceedings at our first meeting. I am extremely sorry to let you know that our friend Capt Ecuyer was so much indisposed when I left Bedford as to oblige me to leave him at that Post.

Your Orders with regard to the Troops at Ligonier have been particularly complied with. A return of whom I shall have ready for you.

The Detachment I have with me is victualed to the 30th inclusive. We have not seen the least appearance of an enemy since we left Bedford. The rein-

forcement from Fort Pitt that joyned me at Bedford were so much fatigued that I have been obliged to leave a good many of them at that Post and at Ligonier

I am sir your most obedient and most
humble servant
John Stewart

NB I can inform you for certain that General Amherst was to sail about the 20th inst in the Weasel Sloop of War for England and that General Gage was expected at that time to take the Command till General Moncktons arrival who is to be Commander in Chief in America.

I did not choose to risk any of your letters as I am to be so soon with you myself

To Henry Bouquet

FLOODS IN THE RIVERS AT PITTSBURGH

1756. Fort Duquesne nearly carried off by a freshet. The winter had been very cold.

1762. Fort Pitt surrounded by water 40 feet deep.

1762. Letter from Colonel Henry Bouquet commanding at Fort Pitt to General Amherst Commander in Chief at New York

Fort Pitt January 12 1762

Sir:

I have to inform your Excellency of the great damage this fort has sustained by an extraordinary Flood the 9th inst. We had snow almost every Day in December, and from the beginning of this month, clear and cold weather. Both rivers very low and clear of ice. The 8th we had a rain that continued that night and next day with a universal Thaw. The 9th the Rivers run ten feet over the banks, which had not happened in any flood since this place was built. The water came upon us through the Drains, Gate and Sally Ports and boiled out the ground in several parts of the

Area. I had the Battoes brought into the Fort, loaded them with Provisions, and as we had four feet of water in the Area and Nine in the Casemates, I sent part of the Garrison, which could be of no further service to the upper town upon a rising ground and kept only so many in the Fort as I could carry off in the Battoes should we be reduced to that extremity. The two Rivers entirely covered with Ice and Trees had joined above the Fort, but the most rapid current continued on each side. We remained in that situation till one o'clock in the morning when we were unexpectedly relieved by a sudden Frost. The water was then upon a level with the top of the Rampart at the N W Side where there is no Parapet and did not begin to fall till next day at ten o'clock.

The 11th we could discover part of our disaster. All the sod work of last year and part of the year before tumbled down and a good deal of earth and a number of Pickets washed away. The Curtain on the Monongahela finished two years ago has suffered less, though part of the sod is gone. The part reset with brick does not appear much hurt except the Parapets.

The long Barrack built in 1759 for the artillery and all the houses upon the bank of the Allegheny beyond the Epaulment have been

carried off and several in the lower Town. No lives have been lost—most of the effects of the Traders by the suddenness of the Flood, though we gave them all the assistance in our power.

Common depth of the Allegheny at low water 4-5 or 6

Perpendicular height the 9th 39 to 41 feet

Rose in the Flood—34 or 35 feet

which is ten feet over the banks.

1763. March 7th. Great Flood, *see* Fort Pitt

1764. March 28th Rivers frozen over ever since the middle of the month.

1772. Flood in the Ohio

1784. River 35 feet

1787. January 13th River 32 feet

1807. May 40 feet at Brownsville—Monongahela

		Feet	*Inches*
1810.	November 10th	32	0

1810. Pittsburgh November 11th—(Sunday) Monongahela and Allegheny rivers rose rapidly from sunset Saturday until Midnight Sunday. Water about 37 feet above its usual level. Measured four feet in depth on the ground floors of the houses on the corners of Wood and Water Streets.

Penn and Liberty Streets were flooded

From the great quantities of Pumpkins floating during the inundation it is usually known as the Pumpkin Flood.

		Feet	*Inches*
1832.	February 10th	35	0
1840.	February 1st	26	9½
1847.	February 1st	26	0
1852.	April 19th	31	9
1858.	April th	26	0
1860.	April 12th	30	9½
1861.	April 12th	28	7
1861.	September 29th	30	9½
1862.	January 20th	28	7
1862.	April 22nd	25	0
1865.	March 4th	24	0
1865.	March 18th	31	4
1865.	April 1st	21	6
1865.	May 12th	21	6
1867.	March 13th	22	6
1868.	March 18th	22	0
1872.	April 11th	20	6
1873.	December 14th	25	7
1874.	January 8th	22	6
1874.	December 30th	21	6
1875.	August 3rd	21	9
1875.	December 28th	21	6
1876.	September 19th	23	5
1877.	January 28th	23	7
1878.	December 11th	24	6
1879.	January 29th	20	0
1880.	January 14th	22	0
1881.	February 12th	25	0
1882.	January 28th	21	0

		Feet	*Inches*
1882.	June 10th	21	0
1883.	February 5th	25	0
1883.	February 8th	27	0
1884.	February 1st	21	0
1884.	February 6th	34	2½
1885.	January 17th	23	0
1886.	April 7th	22	6
1888.	July 11th	22	0
1888.	August 22nd	26	0
1889.	June 1st	24	0
1890.	March 23d	24	3
1891.	January 3d	23	0
1891.	February 20th	31	3
1892.	January 15th	25	9
1895.	January 8th	25	8
1895.	February 7th	24	1
1896.	July 25th	21	8
1897.	February 24th	28	5
1900.	November 27th	27	8
1901.	April 7th	22	8
1901.	April 21st	28	5
1901.	December 15th	27	0
1902.	March 1st	32	4
1902.	April 10th	21	5
1903.	January 1st	19	0
1903.	January 3d	24	8
1903.	March 1st	28	9
1904.	January 23d	30	8
1904.	March 7th	18	0

			Feet	*Inches*
1904.	March 8th		25	0
1904.	March 20th		15	0
1904.	April 2d		25	8
1905.	March 21st		30	0
1905.	December 4th		23	8
1906.	January 23d		18	0
1906.	March 28th		16	7
1907.	January 15th		21	9
1907.	January 20th		23	8
1907.	March 15th		35	5
1907.	December 25th		18	0
1908.	February 16th		30	7
1909.	February 17th		19	1
1909.	February 25th		22	3
1910.	March 3rd		23	
1911.	January 15th		23	
1911.	February 1st		25	
1911.	August 31st	High Water		
1911.	September 15th		20	
1912.	February —	River very low		
1912.	February 27th	Ice broke—filled the river		
1912.	February 28th	High water about 22 ft. in town.		
1912.	March 22nd	28 ft. 1 inch		
1912.	April 3d	River nearly 20 ft.		
1912.	April 5th	River still very high		
1912.	April 30th	River rising fast		
1912.	July 26th	19 Ft. 7 inches		
1912.	August 1st-2nd	River very low		

1912.	**August 27th**	River high—sudden rise in Allegheny
1913.	**January 13th**	32 Ft. in Allegheny River
1913.	**January 13th**	26 Ft. 3 inches at Midnight
1913.	**March 28th**	30 Ft. 4 inches
1915.	**November 2nd**	28 Ft. 4 inches

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